Mr. S. S. Koder.—That is a bad insinuation.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May I take it that the construction of a channel is finally decided upon?

President.—So far as I am concerned, it is decided.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Then the question is the method of removing soil by dredging or some other way. But some preliminary work has to be done.

President.—We are going to start it. I was only waiting for the Chief Engineer to get through his budget. We are going to investigate that matter. Actual work on the spot will be taken up without any delay.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—It is quite necessary.

President.—We are earnest about the thing.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is there any provision in the budget?

President.—We can come with an additional allotment. We can incur the expenditure in anticipation of sanction.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—With this assurance I withdraw.

President.—I do not think it is necessary to debate this matter. We have come to a conclusion in this matter already. I have taken up the matter.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The motion has not been admitted, what is the meaning of withdrawing?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—So much the better.

President.—The Member does not press his request.

Announcement of a Bill assented to by His Highness the Maharaja

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Sir, I have the honour to announce to the House that the Cochin Census Bill, passed by the Legislative Council on Thursday, the 19th of Medam 1105, has received the gracious assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 20th of Karkadagam 1105.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

15. XVIII—Education—Rs. 13,81,678.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I rise to move a grant of Rs. 13,81,678 under the head 'Education'. I do not think I need take up much of the time of this House at this stage because I had more than my due share of time at the general discussion when a good many points connected with education were discussed, and I tried to answer the charges that were levelled against the administration in general and this Department in particular. I may point out to this House that as regards the main point—as far as I could see from the trend of the general discussion, the main charge against the educational

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

system of the State was that enough was not being done for the vocational training of our young people. And I think I tried to show that we were not entirely oblivious of the importance of this aspect of education and that we did not suffer by comparison with any of our progressive neighbouring States. I remember one of the Hon'ble Members on the other side, simply because I happened to point out that one of the new things that we did this year was the introduction of the teaching of practical co-operation in High Schools, the Member stood up and said 'what is the use of introducing co-operation in schools, what we want is the industrialisation of education. Well, I do not know, at any rate I have no clear conception, of what the Member means by industrialisation of education. It is very easy to hurl phrases of that kind at Government Departments. Of course, encouragement of industries is a dire need in our country as it is all over India. But the question is, what can Government do, and the Department of Education in particular, to encourage industries. If you want to get your young people to be employed in industries, a certain amount of industrial training is necessary. But what is of more importance is the encouragement of industrial enterprises in the country. Now, for the bringing into existence of big industries, I think Government is not alone responsible. The public is also responsible. That means, the solution of the problem depends more on the other side of the House, the non-official side of the House who represent the public and who are gentlemen of influence, of light and leading in the country. So that, what I say is, if there is any blame, it does not rest entirely on this side of the House. The responsibility is greater on the non-official side. Well, our neighbouring States, the bigger States, have been trying to send young men of intelligence to foreign countries and get them trained in various technical subjects in large numbers, e. g., Mysore and Travancore, and so on. Well, as I understand it has not always resulted in the solution of the problem of unemployment, but sometimes in the aggravation of the problem, because a good number of people are trained in foreign countries and when they return to their country they find there is no opening for the utilisation of the highly technical training that they have obtained at very great expense in foreign countries. So that, training is one thing and the facility to make use of that training is another thing.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—May I ask you Sir, whether there is any machinery to support the people to run industries ?

President.—Don't interrupt him. Let him go on.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The impetus must come from private enterprise. If that is done then the other thing will follow. Government is always on the watch. But Government is not the creator of industries.

President.—Please take a note of all these things, and I shall give you an opportunity to question about these.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Another way we are trying to solve the problem of unemployment—the charge is levelled against our system of education, that it is too literary. University education has mainly to be literary and you cannot consider that as a defect. Even then it helps in some way, so far as our State is concerned, to solve the problem of unemployment. We try to keep up the standard of our instruction so that our young people who go out to other countries are not found deficient by comparison. That is a matter which can easily be verified by investigation. Large numbers of our young people are going out and they are securing decent employment outside, in various parts, not only of India, but even outside India, and you will find that one of the factors that contribute to their success is the comparatively high standard of our instruction. It is to the interest of our young people that such a standard is maintained as it helps to a certain extent in solving the problem of unemployment so far as our young people are concerned. In a small country like ours with such a teeming population, this aspect of the question assumes great importance.

I remember another charge against our educational Department was the contribution that we are now giving to the Benares Hindu University. In the opinion of the speaker, that was an admission of weakness and of incompetency on the part of the Educational Department which should have established a College of Electrical Engineering, as they have in Benares. If you pursue that line of argument, there will be no end, and Cochin will be burdened with many a Technical Institution. But the resources of Cochin are too limited for undertakings of that kind. What we should try to do is somehow or other to come to an understanding with bigger States and Provinces so that our young men may be given all facilities for technical education which is the only reasonable way in which we can hope to solve this problem. I cannot therefore appreciate that criticism that we are wrong in making a contribution to the Benares Hindu University.

Then even as regards this much-debated question of a Residential College at Ramavarmapuram, even in that is contained an attempt to solve this question of providing technical instruction. For as you know, our idea is to open later on an

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Agricultural Institution of University standard. It would be possible to utilise the services of our Science Professors for giving scientific instruction to the students of the Agricultural College, and we are thinking of linking up Ramavarmapuram with the Central Farm at Ollukkara for the purpose of practical instruction in Agriculture, so that even this is not entirely an academic enterprise. It has got a technical side. Then another part of our scheme is the location of the Training Institution for teachers at Ramavarmapuram. Our Training Institution is now situated in a very congested part of Trichur where the necessary development are not possible. We are going to shift that Training Institution to Ramavarmapuram, and then it would be possible to train our teachers, the great bulk of whom come from villages, on really rural lines so that when they go back to the villages they should be in a position to suit their teaching to the conditions of the villages where they work. There is a method of teaching now coming into prominence known as the project method. The idea is to teach children by getting them to do things for themselves. Children are not merely to listen to the teacher's instruction and be stuffed with book knowledge, but they are to be taught by being made to do things for themselves. This is a method which originated in America, and we know in certain parts of India it is being tried with eminent success. The place where new methods have to be inculcated is our Training Institution and unless we have plenty of land such a thing would not be possible. The main idea is therefore to provide facilities for the training of our teachers on rural lines.

I think I will just pass an to the budget proper and give some idea of the main features of it. You will find that the net expenditure on education according to the budget for next year will be 10 lakhs and odd. Of these 10 lakhs and odd we have ear-marked Rs. 61,000 for Collegiate Education, for Secondary Education of boys and girls Rs. 2,22,000, and then for Primary Education of boys and girls Rs. 7,43,000; or in other words, we propose to spend 6 per cent of the net educational outlay on Collegiate Education, 21 per cent on Secondary Education, and 73 per cent on Primary Education. I think the House will agree with me that the distribution of the allotment for education in such proportion is in keeping with the policy of all progressive Governments. We are going to utilise the great bulk of this amount for the dissemination of elementary instruction among the masses, and only a very small proportion we contemplate spending on Collegiate Education, and a little more than that on Secondary Education. Compared with the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

budget of this year you will find a little increase under Inspection and Direction. This year you have 53 thousand and odd and next year it is going to be 66 thousand and odd. That increase is due to the revision of the Inspectorate which has been sanctioned by Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee. We are going to have additional Inspectors, which means additional establishment for them and T. A. and so on. We have been feeling for a long time that the Inspectorate of the State was undermanned. Schools are multiplying and no efficient inspection is possible with the present staff. When we spend such large sums on education it is quite necessary that the work of the schools should be properly supervised so that we may satisfy ourselves that the money is well spent.

Under Collegiate Education there is no increase at all. We do not intend to spend any more money under that head. Under Secondary Boys there is a small increase. It is due to the revision of establishment as I pointed out already, and for a few additional classes and divisions, and so on. A small part of the increase is due to the increase in the number of our rural High Schools where Agriculture is taught. We have got a certain number of rural High Schools where Agriculture is one of the subjects of instruction, where we provide practical teaching in Agriculture. This year another of our graduate teachers has returned from the Agricultural College at Poona after training. We are going to utilise his services for agricultural teaching at Thiruvilluamala where we are opening a school farm. There is a little increase under Primary Education also which is partly due to the revision of establishment and then you will notice that there is a considerably larger amount set apart for grants-in-aid for primary schools both for Boys and Girls. The Training Institution is not going to involve any increase of expenditure because we do not expect the transfer to take place next year. Under Miscellaneous you find a certain increase which is due to some new items. One of the new items is the contribution to the Benares Hindu University and another is an increased grant to Boy Scouts. We are trying to put Boy Scouting on a better footing and we have the good fortune to have secured the honorary services of a young Englishman on the other side of the backwater who has been helping us a great deal, going about and supervising the work. He is just now engaged in visiting all our Scout centres and giving necessary guidance, and thereby giving an impetus to the movement as a whole. This year we had to hold a training camp for Scout-Masters

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and we had to incur some expenditure for the Scout Rally and for the Viceroy's visit. For next year Government is giving a larger contribution. From two thousand it would be 2,800. And we may rest assured this is for a very good purpose indeed. Another item which shows increase is medical inspection. We are going to bring about a change in the system of medical inspection. Till now it used to be done by Government doctors as an extra duty. But from next year we are going to have Special Medical Officers who will be whole-time medical inspectors and we are also making arrangements not merely for the medical examination of the pupils, but for the treatment of diseases: (*Hear, hear*).

President.—You are coming to the end, I suppose.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I shall wind up. If you want any more information, I shall be only too glad to supply. I will simply finish by saying that, from what I know of the attitude of the non-official side of this House, I need not expect that my demand will be passed by the House.

President.—You need not think so, because the Chief Engineer's demand was passed yesterday.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That was an exception, if not an accident. I see from the numerical strength of the other side that the exceptional circumstance does not continue to-day.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There are very many absent to-day.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I am expressing my doubt. Even if the Members vote against the demand I dare say they do not desire that their decision should be taken seriously by the Government.

Mr. A.B. Salem.—It should be taken very seriously.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Then we shall have to stop all the educational activities of the State.

President.—For my part I wish you the same luck as the Chief Engineer.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Thank you, Sir. But one must be prepared for the worst.

President.—Any information wanted?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I was asking about the Industries Department. May I know whether there is any special reason why the Industrial Department was abolished?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is not a permanent change. It is a temporary combination of two departments. That temporary combination has worked to some advantage. We have been trying to introduce vocational instruction in our schools and that has been facilitated by the temporary

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

combination of the two departments. But the Government has clearly stated it is a purely temporary amalgamation.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—But in the meantime, may I know whether you have got a competent man ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We have got a competent man for the present work.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Who is he, and what is he ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—He is the Superintendent of the Government Trades School, Trichur. He goes out inspecting the other Industrial Schools.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is not the information that I want. When I say any facilities to help industries, I am not referring to the Headmaster of the Trades School. I am referring to a man who is an expert in industries for the schools and who can actually help the people who are starting industries.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—As for industries their name is legion. Do you expect a man to be an expert in all these.

President.—I think you know the real thing.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I do not mean to say that he should be an expert in all the industries.

President.—These are all discussions. I believe there are a number of cut motions in your name. Here there may be some points unknown to him. Most of the non-official Members know a good deal about education, its inner workings and all that. But there may be here and there one or two points on which clear explanation is not forthcoming. It is only for elucidating these points that I have given an opportunity to the Members, to put a few questions.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know whether there are any scholars outside the State for whom scholarship is given ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Not connected with the Education Department this year.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—May I know whether, in the contribution given to the Benares Hindu University, any terms have been agreed to regarding the admission of students who go from Cochin to the University ? Any terms with regard to facilities for Cochin students ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I am not aware of any definite terms.

President.—No written agreement has been taken. A wish has been conveyed that something may be done for Cochin students who, if possible, may be admitted, and we are giving a special grant of 6 thousand rupees every year.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—And a lakh of rupees.

President.—The recurring grant is Rs. 6 thousand.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There are already some Cochinites there.

President.—Now for the present the University is closed. Students are not allowed to go out of their rooms, and I believe all the students will come out in a few days.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Are the Cochinites admitted to the Madras Medical and Engineering Colleges? A question was asked. The Director of Public Instruction promised to get all the assistance possible.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—This year there is one there, the brother of the Hon'ble Member behind you.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Whether they have restricted the admission to students?

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Whether anything has been done to secure admission to our students?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I have received a communication that 25 per cent of the admissions will be reserved for the students from the Native States, and as a matter of fact I know Cochinites have been admitted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is a wide term. How may from Cochin?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Nothing special for Cochin.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Each case is dealt with on its on merits. It depends upon the qualification of the student. This year we had a student who got a high place, a first class in the Intermediate Examination.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Do you know how many applications were sent?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—They do not all go through me.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—Is there any limit for this recurring expenditure that is being given as contribution to the Benares Hindu University annually?

President—It is six thousand rupees a year.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—That is not my point, Sir. My point is whether there is any limit for the number of years.

President.—No.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—The Hon'ble Member for Education said that a brother of mine was admitted to the Engineering College at Madras. He got admission as he is a British tax-payer and not as a Cochinite. The difficulty of getting admission for Cochin and Travancore students is still experienced in a greater measure than before.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—I suppose you were not soliciting the information.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—The remark of the Director of Public Instruction would create an impression that the difficulties of our students in the matter of admission are on the wane. That is why I said this.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Page 61—other charges. (Miscellaneous). I would like to know what those charges are.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The main thing is the contribution to the Benares Hindu University.

President.—That is only six thousand. What about the balance of three thousand?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—These are the various items. Handicrafts Exhibition Rs. 100, expenses in connection with the Text Book Committee and Board of Studies Rs. 300, subscription to the Hindu University Rs. 6,000, grant to the Teachers' Association Rs. 2,000, T. A., etc., to sports competitors Rs. 1,000, refresher courses for geography teachers, vacation courses for literary teachers, for Physical training and so on.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—May I know Sir, whether the Industrial Superintendent referred to is attending to teaching work?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Will he find time to go on circuit?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—He does find time.

President.—We shall now proceed with the cut motions. Motion No. 1 stands in the name of Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,344 for item No. 1 by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, this cut motion is intended to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of having an inspecting officer to supervise Muslim schools and Muslim education in general. I have brought to the notice of the Government the absolute necessity of having such an inspecting officer. It is not as a matter of luxury that I have been requesting the Government and the community has been agitating for a Muslim Inspector. The community sincerely appreciates the endeavours made by the Government to promote education and enlightenment among the Muslims. They also realise that the Government have been pursuing a sympathetic policy in this direction. Their agitation for the appointment of a Muslim Inspector is simply to make this policy of the Government really useful to the community. If they follow a policy o

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

sympathy and understanding in the matter of Muslim Education that policy can easily produce beneficial results in the community by the existence of a person acting as an intermediary between the community and the Government. To me it appears this intermediary can be none other than a Muslim Inspector. In all places where Muslim education had been the subject of anxious consideration of the Governments concerned the necessity for Muslim Inspectors was realised long ago and the appointment of those officers was readily granted also. I have drawn the attention of the Government to the existence of Muslim Inspectors in Travancore and Mysore. Even in Pudukkottai, there is a Muslim Inspector to supervise religious instruction imparted in several Muslim schools.

President.—In this matter your information requires verification.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—A query was addressed to the Educational Officer in Pudukkottah during the time of my predecessor and he got a reply wherein all the concessions given to the Muslim community in Pudukkottah are given in detail. I have got a printed copy of the same.

President.—Is there reference to the appointment of a Muslim Inspector?

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Yes, what the letter says is this:—

"Educational facilities in Pudukkottah:—(1) Education is free. (2) Q'ran teachers are appointed at State cost in all schools where Muslim students preponderate. (3) Muslim girls are spplied with books and slates free at State cost. (4) Conductresses are appointed to fetch girls pupils to schools conducted by Mohammadan Mistresses. (5) Conveyance is engaged at State cost in big centres as the town of Pudukkottah to enable girls observing Purdah to go to and from the school. (6) A Mohammadan Inspector is engaged to impart the teaching of Q'ran in schools. (7) Grants-in—aid are given on behalf of the reading room and library opened by private efforts for the benefit of the Muslim community."

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There is no Muslim Inspector. There is only a Muslim Inspector engaged to impart the teaching of Q'ran in schools.

President.—That is to say, a Muslim Inspector is appointed not to supervise but only to teach Q'ran. Anyhow you may take it that there is no such person.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Thank you for the information. That does not touch my argument.

With regard to Travancre there is no doubt about the existence of a Muslim Inspector as in Mysore. The argument advanced against this request is that there are not adequate number of Muslim schools in the State and that there is no scope or possibility for the appointment of the Inspector at

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

present. My respectful submission is that this is not the correct way of looking at the question; and the proverbial "putting the cart before the horse" is the fallacy of this argument also. It must be remembered that when a Mohammadan Inspector was appointed in Travancore there were very few Muslim schools in that State and it was only after the appointment of a Muslim Inspector who went about several parts of the State and induced the Muslims to take to education and carried on a regular educational propaganda that through his efforts several schools came into existence. I maintain that a Muslim Inspector will be more a propagandist of education than a supervisor of schools. His chief duty will be the raising of new schools and the increasing of the school-going population. In that view of the matter, a Muslim Inspector's appointment is absolutely necessary to bring about the necessity and scope which might necessitate the appointment of further inspecting staff and other concessions. The appointment of a Muslim Inspecting Officer is a condition precedent as far as Muslim education is concerned. I believe that the Government official who is actually engaged in carrying on a propaganda to spread education among Muslims will be more effective in that line of work than any other agency which the Government might think of. I may suggest in this connection that the Muslim Inspector need not be a specialist entirely confined to the inspection of Muslim schools. He might be given some general work of looking after other educational institutions also. A Muslim Inspector will be of course a qualified person and hence he will be able to supervise other schools and do other pieces of work which may be entrusted to him. In that case there may not be any additional burden imposed upon the State by the satisfaction of this demand. Then with regard to the justice of resorting to these measures for the encouragement of education of a particular community, I do not think it necessary to advance any arguments whatsoever. It may be remembered that the Muslim community has been materially contributing to the resources of the State for a very long time and they have not been reaping the corresponding advantages.

President.—You need not put it on the ground of contributing to the material resources of the country. You may say that it is backward, and it is the duty of the Government to bring them up.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I quite agree.

President.—We are extending some concessions to the depressed classes. We do not get any return from them to the State.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—They support the State.

President.—By their drink?

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—By their labour.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—What I wanted to emphasise was that other communities might have this consolation that after all the State is not doing anything by way of special favour to the Muslim community in encouraging it educationally but it is only doing its duty by giving the community what is due to it. With these observations I move the cut and I am waiting to know the attitude of the Government on this matter.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I rise to support this motion on the ground that the Muslim community is a backward community and facilities must be given to them to advance in education. We want all sections of our community to advance and not one section to advance ahead of the other. In this connection I would urge also another point.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—You may urge for a Jewish Inspector.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—He wants me to urge for a Jewish Inspector. I am not as petty-minded as you are.

President.—What is it that you are referring to?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi behind me tells me to urge for a Jewish Inspector. I am not as petty-minded as he is.

President.—Why should you pay heed to all these things? He only said that secretly.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—My way is always open whereas theirs is only secret. That is the difficulty.

I would now urge my point. You are appointing more Inspectors—three Inspectors and five Deputy Inspectors. I would ask my Hon'ble friend whether he has any objection to appoint one from the aided schools. We have a large number of aided schools in our State and hitherto none of the teachers in the aided schools have been recruited into the inspecting staff. Now, that you have to appoint new Inspectors, I would urge upon the Government to see the necessity of appointing at least one teacher out of the aided schools to the inspecting staff, because a man who has been in an aided school would probably know the difficulties and defects in our aided schools. Of course most of these are your teachers. You pay seven-eighths of their pay but in the case of Government schools you pay 16 as. to the rupee. Here you pay 14 as. So there is no difference as far as teachers are concerned, because they are all selected by the Managers and approved by the Department. So I would request the Hon'ble Member to have this point also.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—Now we are on the question of appointing a Muslim Inspector. Is it your point that the Muslim Inspector should be appointed out of the aided school teachers?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That was not my point, Sir. In any case we must have a Muslim Inspector. What I want is an Inspector from the aided school teachers besides that of a Muslim Inspector.

President.—Have you not got a cut motion of your own on this subject?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have no cut motion upon the Inspectorate. After all these are token motions. That is why I brought this at this time.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ, ഉടനെ ഒരു മുസ്ലിം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ നിയമിക്കേണമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കാനായി ഞാനും ഒരു കട്ട്മോഷ്ൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് സ്വാനന്ദമാണു്. ഒരു മുസ്ലീം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെ വിശദീകരിച്ചു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുസ്ലീം മെംബർ ഇവിടെ വേണ്ടുവോളം സംസാരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂടുതലായി എന്തെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞു് സമയം കളയണമെന്നു ഞാൻവിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഉപക്ഷിപ്തത്തെ ബലമായിപിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.— Well, the desirability of having a Muslim Inspector, I think, Government recognise. But whether the time has come for the appoinment of such an officer is the question. The trouble is that nearly all our Muslim graduates entertained in the Educational Department of the State go away. They take up work outside. At present Muslim Education in Malabar is run by Cochin Muslim graduates. I have myself entertained, I think, more than a dozen Cochin Muslim young men as teachers in our schools. Every one of them got better offers from outside and they have said good-bye to the State. Now we have only one raw young man, the only Muslim graduate in the Educational Department of the State; so that if you have to appoint a Muslim Inspector from the State he is the only available candidate and he is not quite ripe for appointment as an Inspector. Unless we import a man from outside it cannot be done at present. I think Muslim Education has advanced in our State more perhaps than in the neighbouring State of Travancore. But if a Muslim Inspector is appointed we might advance more. At the same time we need not be ashamed of the progress so far made.

President.—Of course there was a suggestion made out by Mr. Seethi that, if there is not sufficient work for the Muslim Inspector, some other work may also be given to him.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—If you want to have a Muslim Inspector you have to import a man from outside. We have only one young inexperienced man who is not ripe enough to be appointed as an Inspector.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—One of your men working outside may be brought.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I do not think that we can get any of those from outside because the sanctioned pay for Deputy Inspectors is only Rs. 90 to 110 and they have better prospects in Malabar.

President.—Of course our argument is that there is no scope for a Muslim Inspector. He may be given some other work also.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But the point is he should be a Muslim graduate employed in the State and there is only one such and he is not ripe enough to be appointed for the post. I admit it is quite a good suggestion.

President.—You have nothing to say against it.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—No, Sir.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is that gentleman in service?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes. He is the Headmaster of a Muslim Lower Secondary School.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Cannot one of the Deputy Inspectors from British Malabar be imported for a certain period till the Muslim graduate in service gains some experience?

President.—The difficulty is that they have got jobs there on decent salaries. That is our chief difficulty. You induce your men to stick to our State. Anyhow you may take it for granted that, if there is a suitable candidate, the Director of Public Instruction will not disregard his claim.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I do not press the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,257 for Establishment of Director by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 10,257 for Establishment of Director be reduced by Re. 1.

My object in tabling this motion, Sir, is to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of permitting the teachers of all the schools of the State to attend schools in their national dress. By national dress, I mean, a dhoti, a shirt and an *Angavastram*. So far as I know, there is no written law prescribing the exact form of dress. The Educational Code simply prescribes decent dress. Now the question is what is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

decent dress and who is to decide it. A shirt, dhoti, and *Angavastram* have been considered decent dress to the poor primary teachers. The Education Department does not allow the teacher of the higher classes to attend schools in this dress. Probably to them this form of dress is not decent enough. We generally see them wearing a coat and turban, and I understand that the department insists upon their going to schools in that dress. My object in bringing this motion is to remove that restriction upon their dress.

My friend the Hon'ble Member for the Jenmies once brought a resolution in this Council with a view to remove these restrictions of dress from all the Government servants. There was a keen discussion about it and unfortunately to our great shame it was rejected on the ground that our national dress is not decent enough. I think that much water has flown under the bridge since then. I am sure that those who are not blind must have received a rude shock to their sense of decency in dress by the great revolution that is taking place in British India. Mahatma Gandhi sits in his loin cloth with His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the same table for a tea party. The King Emperor of India gives audience to the President Patel clad in his Dhoti, shirt and Angavastram. Pandit Motilal and other great leaders attend the Legislative Assembly and other great functions in their national dress. No sensible man will say that their dress is not decent. Nobody respects them the less for their national dress.

Sir, apart from the denationalising effect which our present form of dress has, it is most unhealthy. Our climate and our economic condition do not permit us to wear such cumbersome and costly dress, and as a result of it you see many a poor school master wearing the same insanitary and often torn coat and turban for years together without a change and even a wash. I do not think that the House expects from me a long discourse on the present dress nor the short time at my disposal permit me to indulge in such a discourse. I have deliberately restricted the operation of my motion to the proverbially poor school master. They themselves are not proud to wear the present address. They have become sick of it. They are also conscious of its defects. They have passed resolution to that effect in the Cochin Teachers' Association and for aught I know requested the Government to allow them to carry it into practice. After all, they are the best judges of their sense of dignity and decency. It is not the dress that makes a man great or small in the eyes of the world. I therefore request the Government to cast away their false sense of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

dignity and decency and allow the school masters in the State to attend schools in their national dress.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—As the Hon'ble Member pointed out, Sir, a similar resolution was brought forward before the Council, and it was lost, so that the Government should presume that the sense of the House was certainly not for national dress.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information. Did the Government vote against the resolution or was the resolution entirely left to the non-officials?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It only strengthens our case.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What I want to know is whether the Government Members voted against the resolution.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—My file only shows that the resolution was lost, and just now I am not in possession of any further information.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know whether the Government took part in the voting?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—May I know the date on which the resolution was lost?

Mr. E. Ekkanda Warriar.—Sir, I do not exactly remember the date. But to the best of my recollection it was with the help of the Government that the resolution was lost. I do also admit that it was by an overwhelming majority that the resolution was lost—only three or four voting for it.

President.—Were the Government Members against it?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I do not exactly remember that. But I do admit that there were only three or four on the side that voted for the resolution. I think this is sufficient for the purpose of the present discussion.

President.—This was in 1101. Ideas have changed since then.

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—Why do you confine it to the teachers alone? The whole Government servants were included in the previous resolution.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—On that point I may say that I have allowed the poor teachers in the Vernacular Schools to dispense with coats and turbans. In the case of Secondary Schools they are asked to wear coats and turbans.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—All the teachers are poor, and this concession may be extended to all the teachers.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There are teachers drawing a salary of Rs. 250.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Their number is very small. Not even one per cent and in many cases their pay is not a sufficient indication of their richness.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—May I know from the Member whether national dress as Malayalees call it includes a *mundu* and a *randamundu* and a shirt? I think it includes only a *mundu* and a *randamundu*. Will it constitute a decent dress? I want to know it from the Member. I want to know it seriously.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does the Hon'ble Member want the information from me? According to me even a shirt is unnecessary. That is my personal view of the matter. But the conventions in the society and the views of the public have also to be considered.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I want to know his opinion nationally, and not his personal opinion.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The greatest man amongst us in Cochin is His Highness the Maharaja. When we go to him what is the dress we wear? What is the formal and conventional dress that we are expected to wear? Of course some have begun to wear shirts also recently. But the majority of us go only in our cloth and second cloth. That is certainly our national dress. I am sure no body would dare to say that it is not decent. His Highness the Maharaja would not expect you or me or any one of his subjects to go to him with indecent dress. It is for that reason that I hold that that is the national and decent dress.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Why not plead for that?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not advocate that now I want to accommodate persons like you who hold such extreme views on the other side and go on step by step.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Why don't you wear it?

Mr. E Ikkanda Warriar.—I don't wear coats and turban.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—With reference to this motion I wish to say one or two words.

President.—Don't you reply, Mr. Matthai?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I have said what we are doing now.

K. P. Kannan Nayar.—We want to know the view of the Government.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What I say is the Government takes its stand on the resolution that was lost. That is how the Government has known the attitude of the House.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—In this connection I want to refer to a state of things which has taken place years ago when many of the members who are sitting on the opposite side were

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

students of the Ernakulam College. I may refer to one instance, personally I am not aware of that, a friend of mine told me casually some days back with reference to this matter, not entirely in connection with this token motion but with refence to some other matter. I understand that at that time the Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency issued a circular to all the Colleges and Schools under his supervision, i. e., in the Madras Presidency that the students should come to the classes with coat and cap or turban. A copy of that circular, I am told was circulated for information to this State also when Mr. Selay of revered memory was the Principal of the College here. It seems that the Principal himself took that circular in open class and read it and said if the Director means that the students should come in decent dress, I certainly have no objection. During those days, I understand that all the students even in the College classes were going only in their national dress namely with *mundus*, *thorthu mundus* or *pavu mundus*, whatever it may be. My students are coming in national dress. if the Director of Public Instruction means to say that decent dress is coat and cap, I certainly repudiate and I think many of the Members of the other side would vouchsafe to that statement. That was the notion of Mr. Sealy himself of what a decent dress was in those days. I really cannot understand whether the notion, if it has changed should not be revived. I am surprised the Member for Ezhuvas South asking very seriously whether the national dress of the Malayalee, a *mundu* and a *thorthu* is not decent enough. It has been considered decent for all purposes. But there are some conventions and rules. There is a recent circular that vakils should go to courts only with black coats. That is why I am here with a black coat. So many conventions have been introduced and to some extent it has been denationalising also. So that, so far as the scope of this resolution is concerned, it is at present sought to be confined to the cases of school masters and when they begin it the young boys who are under their care fully know what to do and how to do. I am sure the movement will spread and all the students of to-day who will be the citizens of to-morrow will know how to dress themselves, what is decency so far as dress is concerned, what is denationalising and all that. So that I certainly support this motion.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Upon a point of information, Sir. The national dress for men is prescribed to be two *mundus* or one *mundu*. What will be the dress for women? We have got women teachers. They also have to come in their national dress. I am asking for information.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—They have not denationalised themselves. They have got enough good sense that they have not denationalised themselves.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—They should come in their national dress.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ എതിർക്കയൊ അനുകൂലിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. വസ്ത്രധാരണം ഫാഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചുപോകുന്നതിനു വിടുകയല്ലാതെ അതു ദേശീയമായിട്ടൊ അല്ലാതെയൊ തിരിയുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടപ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ നാംവെച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു. ഇതേവരെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന വസ്ത്രധാരണം ദേശീയം ആയിരുന്നാൽത്തന്നെയും ഏതെങ്കിലും കാരണവശാൽ തള്ളിക്കേണ്ടിവരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും പുതിയ ആചാരങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു" ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഇല്ലാതാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതു് നേഷനലതന്നെയും വലിയ നാശമായിത്തീരും. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു മുണ്ടും രണ്ടാംമുണ്ടും മാത്രമുടുക്കുന്നതു" വളരെ ഡീസന്റാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവെങ്കിലും മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി, ലങ്കോട്ടിയോടുകൂടി വൈസ്രോയിയുടെ അടുത്തുപോയി. ഇരുന്നുവെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവെങ്കിലും, ഇവിടെ അതു വേണമെന്നുപറയുവാൻ ആരുടേയും മനസ്സു സമ്മതിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതാതുകാലത്തെ ആചാരങ്ങളനുസരിച്ചും അതാതുകാലത്തെ കൺവെൻഷൻസ് അനുസരിച്ചും ഒരു ഡീസൻസി ബോധം എല്ലാവക്കും ഉണ്ടായിത്തീരും. ആ ബോധംവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കും അവർ വസ്ത്രധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ശരീരം മൂടണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു ഡീസൻസിബോധം ഇപ്പോൾ ബലത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. മഹാത്മാ ഗാന്ധിതന്നെയായാലും ശരീരം മറയ്ക്കാതെ പോകുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതിനാൽ കാലസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കനുസരിച്ചു ഡ്രസ്സായിരിക്കണം നാം സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഡ്രസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ശൈശവവും മറവും തോന്നിയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതും ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിശ്ചയം അതേമാതിരി നടപ്പിലാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തുക്കിയിലുംമറവുംചെയ്യുതുപോലെ യൂറോപ്യൻ ഡ്രസ്സിനു" പ്രയോജനംഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽ അതു എടുക്കാനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം പോകുന്നു. അതു ദേശീയമായ ഒരു ഉടുപ്പുമാണു".

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I may at once state that the scope of my resolution is not that. My resolution is not to make national dress compulsory It is only permissive. It is only to request the Government to remove the restriction that is imposed upon the teachers and allow them to wear their own dress. They have passed resolutions in their association to allow them to wear only national dress when they attend to their duties. My request to the Government is only to allow them to do that.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—കോട്ടും മറ്റും നാഷണൽ അല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതിലാണു് എനിക്കു വിരോധം. മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ടു കോട്ടുകളയുന്നതു് ആവശ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ കളഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ കാര്യം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഫാഷൻ ആഗ്രഹത്തിനു വിട്ടാൽ കുഴപ്പം കൂടാതെ ഇതിനൊരു തീരുമാനം ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊള്ളും.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കണ്ണൻനായർ.—നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കരുതെന്നു തന്നെയാണു ഇവിടെ മറ്റുള്ള വരും പറയുന്നതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—പക്ഷേ കോട്ടു നാഷണൽ അല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അതാണു് വിഷമം. കോട്ടും ഷർട്ടും ധരിക്കുന്നതു നാഷണൽ അല്ലെ?

പ്രസിഡണ്ടു്.—നാഷണൽ ഏതാണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞില്ലെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഏതായാലും എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Unfortunately my speech is written. You can read that.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The difficulty is this. As was pointed out by more than one on the other side, it is difficult to say which is national dress and which is not. Last week I was reading an old History book which gives an elaborate account of the first interview between the Zamorin and Vascodigama. The only dress that the Zamorin wore was a cloth which went from the loin down to his knees. That was all the dress he had. He had many ornaments, but in the way of dress that was all he had. There were many jewels fastened to the mundu or worn on the body; that was perfect national dress then. Since then our notions have been changing. So that it is difficult to say what is national dress to-day. It is very difficult to draw the line between national and foreign.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Insist upon a decent dress.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—So far as propriety of dress is concerned our ideas are changing. Personally I cannot agree with the speaker on the other side who said that appearing in public without covering the body is decency. Mahatma Gandhi is doing it. We are not isolated as we were centuries ago. We are coming more into contact with the outer world. It is a necessity to meet men from other countries and it would be lowering our national sense of dignity to make other people

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

think that we are barbarous men. In the first place there is the difficulty to lay down what is national and what is not, what is decent and what is not. There is the point urged by my friend the Member for Jews about—ladies' dress. The same historical book that I was reading says that ladies went about without any covering for the upper part of the body. Even in much later times that was the case. The Member on the other side said that women are all national, that they are never denationalised. But ladies are changing their fashion of dress more than men. There are all these intricacies and we must be cautious. I do not approve of teachers being segregated in the matter of dress. If a restriction is imposed or freedom given, it ought to be extended to others who are in the same social position. We on this side are not prepared to do anything for teachers alone. I claim the same rights for teachers as for other decent members of society.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—You insist only upon decent dress.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Coat and turban. There are forms of dress which can dispense with a turban. We would say decent dress.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does not the Government insist upon the teachers of the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary classes to come with coats?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—In secondary schools coats should be worn.

President.—Both upper secondary as well as Lower secondary.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Turban also. Is it not wearing European dress? Are *thoppies* allowed instead of turbans?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Caps we don't allow for teachers.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Is not turban national dress?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There again we are on debatable grounds.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is east-coast idea.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Turban came from North India.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In Tamil Districts only a turban and a dhoti.

President—Do you want to divide the House?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Certainly.

President.—Let the object be clear. Teachers in all schools of the State should attend to their duties dressed in dhoties and a second cloth. That is the purpose of the token motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—On a point of information. May I know the purport of the resolution that was passed by the Teachers' Association? The Member was referring to some resolution.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I do not know.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I have not much to say on the subject. There are only two gentlemen who opposed my resolution. One is the Member for Ezhuvas.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I did not oppose.

President.—He neither opposed your resolution nor supported it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—He supported.

M. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—Sir, as a matter of fact he supported my resolution. In fact what he said was that freedom should be given to the teachers to wear the dress they like or they consider decent. That is the only request that I am making to the Government. The position of the Member for Public Instruction is this. It is very difficult to understand the word national and all that. I anticipated that move. If by the use of the word national you would take offence, I am prepared to withdraw that word. If there is any difficulty to understand that word,

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is a vague word so far as dress is concerned.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Take the very next sentence of my speech. I have explained there in what according to me is the national dress. Instead of saying that national dress should be allowed to be worn I may be allowed to say that the teachers of our schools should be allowed to come to school with the minimum number of cloth, the minimum number of cloths being a shirt, a dhoti, and *angavastram* or a second cloth. I do not also say that that form of dress should be made compulsory. I shall also avoid the word national. On purely economic, sanitary and hygienic grounds I say that the dress I advocate is sufficient for our poor paid teachers. The second ground urged by the Hon'ble Member for Education is why should this freedom be given only to teachers. Why not give it to others also? Pray do give that concession to all if you please. I shall be only too glad to hear it. I was afraid of the fate that befell the resolution advocated by the Member for Jenmies. He wanted to give freedom for all the Government servants to wear their own dress including even vakils which did not then appeal to a large section of this House. That is why I deliberately restricted the operation of my motion to the teachers. That accorded with their view also. It was their request. The Hon'ble

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Member for Education may not remember what exactly was the resolution that was passed by the Cochin Teachers Association. I can tell him for his information the purport of that resolution. It was to allow them to wear the form of dress that I am advocating now. They have made repeated request about it. The Government laconically told them that they should conform to the rules prescribed in the Code. But the cat is out when the Hon'ble Member said that he would not allow teachers to go to schools without a coat on. I confine my attention only to secondary teachers. You have allowed the freedom to the primary teachers. My request is only to extend it to the other teachers also. The Hon'ble Member for Education says that the department does not insist upon wearing turban. This means in effect that if they don't want to use turban they must come in European dress, i. e., with trousers, shoes, &c. My submission is that it is absolutely unnecessary in this part of the country to insist upon such formalities in dress. It has become revolting to ones sense of self respect. The times are changing and I request every member of the House to vote for this resolution, to take note of things that are going outside. I am not doing any political work here. Pray don't give any political colouring to it. It is purely an economic and hygienic proposition. I therefore request every member of this House to support this resolution.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—We are here for political work.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Our objection is to confine this to teachers.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I want only a part of that. You may give that concession to them. It will be my turn to insist that the concession may be extended to others also.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—This is a cut on education.

We cannot request other Departments.

President.—Let the object of the cut be clearly understood. It is for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Government the desirability of aollowing the teachers, I shall correct it here, secondary school teachers, in all the schools of the State to attend to their duties dressed in dhoties, shirts, and second cloth. This motion has reference only to the teachers in the secondary schools. Let that be clearly understood.

Motion put and agreed to, Government remaining neutral.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,257 for Establishment of Director by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I have tabled this motion to bring before the notice of the Government the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

undesirable state of things obtained in having the pay bills of grant schools got passed very late in the succeeding month. There were days when we were getting the grant bills passed within the first five days of the succeeding month. Those days are gone and we get our bills only about the end of the third week and at times at the beginning of the fourth week of the month succeeding. Probably it may be due to the fact that the number of schools which send up bills has increased. But that cannot be a reason why the bill is delayed, I do not say that the bills are delayed purposely or wilfully in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. I do not say that, it may be due to the increase of work. The remedy then is only to employ an additional hand to attend to that work, in connection with those bills. It is also necessary to note that the Government presumes that in sending up the bills the managers are paying the teachers, and checking their acquittances which are sent along with the bills. If that is the practice that is obtained, let us hope that is the practice, it is certainly hard to deny the manager who has made payment before taking the acquittances from the teachers to delay the payment to him till about three weeks after. If, on the other hand, that presumption is only a presumption, and the practice is that the manager pays only on receipt of the bills after these bills are cashed in the Treasury, then it is denying the poorly paid teacher the remuneration that is paid to him for three or four weeks together. That makes the matter a most pitiable one. In every view it is most desirable, and it is absolutely necessary also to see that these bills are passed as early as possible. The latest period cannot go beyond the first week of the succeeding month. That is the period when Government officers do get their pay. If it is on occount of heavy work in the office I would suggest the appointment of an additional hand to look after that and see that these bills are passed.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—I also rise to support this motion. I also experience the same difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble mover.

President.—Is the delay in payment of the bills more than three weeks?

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Generally it comes only by the end of next month. It is rather a great difficult felt by most of the managers. So that I heartily support.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I admit that there is a little more delay than there was ten years ago. But there are three times as many schools now as there were then. I may also say it is not entirely due to the increasing number of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

schools. We are insisting on more particulars from schools before the grant bills are passed. In this House we very often hear of bills being passed on insufficient data and so on. We are now insisting on more particulars from schools. Unless I get statements as regards strength and attendance in schools and the acquittance of teachers I do not pass the bills. So the delay is due partly to certain additional safe-guards which we are adopting now. All the same, I admit it is desirable that this delay should be minimised. I am quite as earnest as the members who have spoken on behalf of the poor teachers. But I should point out that in no well-conducted school should teachers suffer for this reason.

As I said in all well-conducted schools no teacher would suffer, and as far as the Head of the Department is concerned, I pass bills only after the acquittance is received from the teachers. So that, the presumption is that salaries are paid by the management before the bills are sent to my office. In all well-conducted schools the management should have a little reserve fund, and out of that fund every month, on the first of the month the salaries of the teachers should be paid.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Just as Government?

Roa Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The men who undertake to manage schools should undertake that. And they should not say that poor teachers are suffering. If the teachers are suffering, it is the fault of the managers. We expect every recognised school to have a small fund for the purpose and when the bill is cashed they can recoup the same. The management will have to wait only 2 or 3 weeks before the bill is cashed. Nobody would suffer then. I want just to make the House understand that after all, the miseries depicted in such lurid colours can be very much avoided if the first principles of good management are observed in a school. But all the same I do not advocate delay in the passing of the bills. I may also say that delay in the payment of grant is much less in Cochin than in other places where the payment of grant is only annual. I may also say that as a result of the revision of establishment, I am submitting proposals to Government, whereby a certain amount of de-centralisation could be effected. I am proposing that the mere routine passing of bills may be entrusted to the Inspectors. I think I have explained myself.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You said you are going to submit certain proposals. Will you kindly say whether some proposal has been made by which the school masters will get full pay? Only 14 annas in the rupee is given by the managers, and the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

balance is taken by the Managers. Is there any remedy for it?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There are about a dozen non-official Members of this House who are connected with private schools as Managers or otherwise. I would expect them to suggest remedies.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Let any one answer.

I want to know whether it is a fact.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I may also say that the Department have appointed a committee where all such mal-practices are enquired into. And I have written to the Managers of schools that they should co-operate with this Committee. So I would ask the non-official Members of this House who are connected with the management of schools to suggest remedies.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Now the whole question depends upon the restriction imposed upon the Managers in paying the teachers. The restriction that is put on the Managers that they should pay such an amount. That is the practice in Cochin. May I know from the Government whether there is such a restriction in any of the Native States?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What the Member on the other side said was that the poor teachers should be paid their whole salary. Does this Member mean to say that the poor teachers should not be paid their whole salary?

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—The Managers are now compelled.

President.—Let us be clear on the point raised. The point raised by the Member for Trichur is 'is there any effective means by which the teachers can be paid their full salary, and the management prevented from mis-appropriating any portion thereof?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There is no question of mis-appropriation.

President.—What he means to say is that teachers are supposed to be paid 20 rupees, the agreed payment. These people only pay 15 rupees.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What the Hon'ble Member says is the Managers do not pay the remaining portion of 2 annas in the rupee.

President.—That is the same thing. His full pay is not given. His agreed pay is not given, and whatever is watning is appropriated by the Manager.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I shall make a suggestion. I do not know how it will work. I am also afraid that the Managers will come down upon me. I am connected with the management of the Vivekodayam High School. I do not think any of you will hear any complaint from that quarter. We give

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to the last pie on the first day. And how we are able to do this is by the way suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Education. We have got a small fund left in our possession. Now what the Hon'ble Member for Trichur wants is some other thing. If all the Managers are like the Managers of Vivekodayam or Saint Thomas or most of the schools in towns I would even say that this question will not arise at all.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There are other schools. There are also schools which are managed by the teachers themselves.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—There are many schools in which there is absolutely no complaint about the Managers. Unfortunately there are complaints against others and the only way that I can suggest and that I can think of is to ask all the Managers to deposit their contribution into the State Treasury and the Deputy Inspectors to distribute the pay to the teachers direct. That is the only suggestion that I can think of. There may be many practical difficulties.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഈ ഡിസ്കഷൻ ഒന്നും പ്രായോഗികമല്ല. മാനേജർമാരുടെ കൈയിൽനിന്നും പണം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കയില്ല; സ്കൂൾ നടക്കുകയുമില്ല; പരമാർത്ഥമാണിതു്. ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചതു അതല്ല. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഗ്രാൻറായി കിട്ടുന്ന പണംപോലും ചില മാനേജർമാർ മാസ്റ്റർമാക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു്. അങ്ങിനെയും മാനേജർമാരുണ്ടു്. അതിനുവല്ല പരിഹാരവും ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. മാനേജർമാരുടെ കൈയിൽ നിന്നും പണം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു നടക്കാത്തതുമാണു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കണ്ണൻനായർ.—എന്നാൽ മാനേജുമെണ്ടു് വേണ്ടാ ഗവൺമെണ്ടുതന്നെ നടത്തിയാൽ പോരെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. ഇ. അമ്പൂക്കൻ.—മാനേജർമാരും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും തമ്മിലുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഇടപെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—വളരെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. ഇ. അമ്പൂക്കൻ.—തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അങ്ങിനെയില്ല. ഇട്ടീഷിലും ഇല്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുമ്പോഴാണു് വല്ലാത്ത ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടൊക്കെവരുന്നതു്. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് മാനേജക്കാണു്. മാസ്റ്റർക്കല്ല.

President.—I cannot allow this sort of talk. If you are on your legs, speak. Do not allow others to speak.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—That is for you to say.

President.—Then I rule it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. ഇ. അനൂക്കൻ.—തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമം നടപ്പില്ല. അതായത് ഗ്രാൻറു ഇന്നതോതിൽ വേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു നിയമം വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ തോതനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കത്തക്ക രീതിയിലാണ് സ്കൂൾ നടത്തുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ആ ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കും. മാനേജർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളകാര്യത്തിനു ഒരു നിർണ്ണയംചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അതു മാനേജർമാരുടെയും മാസ്റ്റർമാരുടെയും ഇഷ്ടത്തിനു വിട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിൽ എന്റെ അറിവിൽപെട്ടിടത്തോളം വളരെ മുക്കാൽ സ്കൂളിൽമാത്രമെ ഈ മുഴുവൻ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. മിക്ക അവസരങ്ങളിലും ശരിയായ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാതാകുന്നതിനു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമംകൂടെ ആ കൂട്ടരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടാകാം. മാനേജർമാർ മാസ്റ്റർമാക്കു ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തിട്ട് ഒപ്പുവാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള അകപിറൻസ് ഫാറം ബില്ലോടുകൂടി അയച്ചുവെങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ ബിൽ പാസ്സാക്കുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു കിട്ടിയില്ലെന്നുപറയാൻതന്നെ മാസ്റ്റർമാക്കു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂളുകൾ ഞാൻ ആദ്യം പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ വളരെ ചുരുക്കും. മിക്കവാറും ചില നായർ സമാജം സ്കൂളുകളിലാണ ഇത്തരം നടപടികൾ നടക്കുന്നതെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവു്.

പ്രസിഡൻറു്.—ഒപ്പിടുന്നസമയം അവർക്കു പണം കൊടുക്കാതെയുണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. ഇ. അനൂക്കൻ.—അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടു്.

പ്രസിഡൻറു്.—അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടാണൊ നടക്കുന്നതു്?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ ഇ അനൂക്കൻ.—അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ എന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ ആണു് അധികം അറിയുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുമല്ലൊ.

റാവുസാഹിബു മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—ഡയറക്ടരേക്കാൾ ഈ വക കാര്യം മാനേജർമാക്കാണു് അറിയാവുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെയും തുക നിശ്ചയിക്കാതെ അതു മാനേജർമാരുടെയും മാസ്റ്റർമാരുടെയും ഇഷ്ടത്തിനു വിടുകയാണു നല്ലതു്- തുക നിശ്ചയിച്ചു് നിബന്ധിക്കയും അതുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴാണു് കുഴപ്പം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു്.

President.—But anyhow that is a side issue. What we are here concerned with is the delay in sending Bills. Do you want to divide the House on this?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuttassan.—I understood from the Member that he has arranged for it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—He is hastening slowly.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Now I have submitted the proposals.

President.—So I think it may be put off.

The motion was with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No 4.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,973 for direction and inspection by Re. 1.*

As it was not moved, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,973 for direction and inspection by Re. 1.*

As the Member was absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 6 and 7.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,973 for direction and inspection by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,597 for direction and inspection by Re. 1*

As these motions were not moved, they were considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 8.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,132 for Hostels by 1 rupee.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this token motion to know the result of the enquiry into that unfortunate incident in the College hostel. The Hon'ble Member for Education promised that there would be an enquiry conducted in the matter during the adjournment motion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information. I got the Government order just now. I shall show it to the Hon'ble Member.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I only wish to know the main result of the enquiry.

President.—There is no ground made out for any public enquiry.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The request was for a public enquiry.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Government's position is explained in the Government order.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not know.

President.—It is a lengthy order, and it will take 15 minutes to go through it. You may take, for the purpose of the discussion, that the Government does not think that a public enquiry is necessary. On that ground you may proceed.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, the salient facts that have been elicited in the enquiry that drove the Government to the conclusion that no public enquiry is necessary.

President.—You may read the copy of the order. By that time discussion must go on.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If any one wants to move before that let him do so, and I shall come back to it.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Government can read it by way of reply.

President.—But he wants to read. He wants to understand what points have been urged and met and all that. But I think you can run through it within a short time. So that the Members who wish to take part may have an idea. It is not a private or confidential document. You may read, leaving off all preliminary papers.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I only wanted to know about it. I have got nothing more to say. I do not wish to press.

The motion was with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for Grant-in-sid to Hostels by Re1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—തീയ്യാഹോസ്റ്റലിലെ ഒരു വാർഡനായി ഒരു പ്രൊഫസ്സർ തന്നെ മൂന്നു നാലു കൊല്ലമായി വളരെ താല്പര്യത്തോടെ വേല ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. മറെറല്ലാ വാർഡന്മാർക്കും അലവൻസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനും ഒരു അലവൻസ് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിലും ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയുമെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

റാവുസാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—തീയ്യാഹോസ്റ്റൽ സാക്ഷാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഹോസ്റ്റൽ അല്ല. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ മാത്രമെ അലവൻസ്സു കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളു. തീയ്യാഹോസ്റ്റൽ, മുസ്ലീംഹോസ്റ്റൽ മുതലായവ ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നവയാണു്. അതു കൊണ്ടു് അലവൻസ് കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല എന്നല്ല പറയുന്നതു്. ഫണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഇവരും മറുള്ള വാർഡന്മാരെപ്പോലെയല്ലെ വേല ചെയ്യുന്നതു?

റാവുസാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—വേല ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ സർക്കാർ സ്കൂളുകളും മാനേജ്മെൻറ സ്കൂളുകളും എന്നതുപോലെ ഈ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾക്കും വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വലിയ കൊട്ടാരം പോലെയുള്ള ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഹോസ്റ്റലിനായി പണിതിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിലെന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കും താമസിച്ചുകൂടാ?

റാവുസാഹിബ്ബ് സി. മത്തായി.—കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ത്തിൽ തീയ്യാഹോസ്റ്റൽ കെട്ടിടവും വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്, സംശയ മില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—എന്നാൽ അത്ര മനോഹരമായ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ മറ്റുള്ളവർ താമസിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവ. മെന്റു വക കെട്ടിടം എന്തുകൊണ്ടു തന്നുകൂടാ? അതു ഞങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒഴിഞ്ഞുതരിക. ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടെ താമസിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം.

റാവുസാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—കെട്ടിടത്തിനു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. ഇ. അമ്മൂക്കൻ.—ആ ഗ്രാൻറിൽ വാർഡനുള്ള അലവൻസും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടോ?

റാവുസാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—ഇല്ല.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, if an allowance is given to the Warden, what would be the amount?

President.—What is the amount given to the College Warden?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—In addition to the Principal's pay, he gets Rs. 200.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—You pay something for the Superintendent also.

President.—In the Ezhuva Hostel it is Mr. Paul Alapat. Is this Paul Alapat called the Warden? He is the Superintendent.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—He is doing the work of a Warden.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But then you see the Warden of the College Hostel has no allowance as a warden. He has the Principal's allowance. The Principal is asked to be the Warden. As Principal, he gets Rs. 200 extra.

President.—Besides the Warden you have got the Superintendent.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—What is the pay of the Superintendent?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Rs. 20 a month.

President.—I may say an allowance may be given to this Paul Alapat whether you call him Superintendent or warden.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Not only to Paul Alapat but whoever comes into his place.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Then what about the other Hostels?

President.—No question has arisen about them.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But we must be consistent.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I do not press.

The motion was with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,14,827 for Collegiate Education by 1 rupee.*

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I wish to know how the position of of the Cosmopolitan Hostel stands.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We are going to have a first class Cosmopolitan Hostel at Ramavarmapuram.

President.—He wanted to speak on certain defects in the Christian Hostel.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I am speaking of Ernakulam.

President.—The College is going to be removed to Ramavarmapuram. Within a very short time it is not likely to make very costly arrangements here.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—But will you have it in Ramavarmapuram ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We will have it on more up-to-date lines there than anywhere in South India.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p.m. and met again at 3 p.m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

As Mr. C. J. Mathew was absent, his motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 11.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,11,581 for Secondary Education—Specialists by Re. 1.*

(*As the Member was absent the motion was considered withdrawn*).

Motion No. 12.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 720 for allowance to Hindi teachers by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, before moving this motion I would like to know from the Hon'ble Member for Education what his policy with regard to the teaching of Hindi in schools is.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—With regard to the teaching of Hindi in Schools we have made the necessary arrangements for teaching this subject in schools where there are sufficient numbers of pupils. It is taught as an optional subject in the High School Department, and they are allowed to take it as a subject for the School Final.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I would like to know whether there is any objection in making it compulsory.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There was a resolution for making Hindi a compulsory subject. But it was not accepted by Government.

Deputy President.—The difficulties for this have already been explained.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Does the Government find any advancement to be made from the policy then made out?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—At the time there was no Hindi taught in any of the schools. Now where sufficient numbers of pupils are forthcoming we are making necessary arrangements and appointing teachers so that the study of Hindi is being sufficiently provided for.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know from the Hon'ble Member whether there is any objection in making it an alternative subject?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai—We considered that subject when we were revising the Secondary School Syllabus and we looked into the new Secondary Syllabus of Madras. They have only provided Hindi as an optional subject. Three languages would be rather a heavy strain to pupils. As an alternative language it would mean that Hindi would take the place of Sanskrit or Malayalam so that pupils who take Hindi would not learn Malayalam or Sanskrit. And we think it is not desirable that Malayalam or Sanskrit should be omitted and Hindi taken instead.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I do not move the motion.

Hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 13.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 720 for allowance to Hindi teachers by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 14.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 720 for allowance to Hindi teachers by Re. 1.*

The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 15.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,921 for Secondary Education by Re. 1.*

The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 16.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,000 for grants-in-aid by Re. 1.*

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. L. Antony.—This motion, Sir, I have tabled to bring to the notice of the House the attitude taken by the Government in granting sanction to open Form I in the Panamkulam school in the Trichur Taluk disregarding the rights, the legitimate rights, of the neighbouring Moorkanad school which is situated only 2 furlongs from this school. That is the position of the Moorkanad school. This school was running a Preparatory class for the last few years, and they had only a strength of about 31 or 32 got out of the hard labour and struggle of the managers and teachers put together. It is only a very poor village, and it is not so populous that there is only scope for one school. The Preparatory class students have to pay a fee of Rs. 1-8-0 every month, so much so that, when the people requested for the sanction of a Preparatory class to the Government, our Director sent for remarks the petition to the neighbouring school to point out whether they have any objection to the granting of a Preparatory class to the Moorkanad school. This self-same Manager of the Panamkulam school strongly supported the Moorkanad school to allow them to open the Preparatory class. This Panamkulam school and the Karalam school were the feeders to the Preparatory class of the Moorkanad school. Now the Panamkulam Manager requested the Government this year for sanction not only to open the Preparatory class but also Form I at a time. In the natural course of events we can expect a Manager to open one class after another. He knew for certainty that, if he requested for one alone, that could not under the circumstances be granted. So he wanted to bring forward the other contingency of granting this First Form, so much so that, soon after this First Form was granted, this Preparatory class may be continued or sanctioned. This double hit put together is a shrewd policy adopted by the Manager to get this sanction. In a place where there is only scope for one Preparatory class this was taken up by this Manager and an inspection was made by the Central Division Inspector considering the situation and all these things. He found out by proper enquiries—I believe the Director of Public Instruction personally visited the locality—and they found out as an amicable settlement that First Form may be granted to the Panamkulam School and that the Preparatory class should not be allowed to the Panamkulam School. That means that the old institution which was running a Preparatory class should not be abolished. So in this case, if the First Form is allowed to the Panamkulam School, it is sure that the Preparatory class in the Moorkanad School will have to be closed down because the strength in both the schools comes to only 36 out of the hard struggle of the teachers and Managers.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

There is also an unhealthy competition going on. Now if both the schools are granted sanction for preparatory classes, the result will be that no class can be conducted there. The Panamkulam School Manager says that he constructed the necessary buildings, etc., with the hope that sanction would be granted by the Department. I may also bring to your notice that this Moorkanad School also claimed for sanction for opening Form I, and it was denied by the Department. It is also the legitimate claim of this school and not the other institution. This Department had done a wrong or rather an unwise act in granting this Form I to this school on account of the intervention of the Director and the Central Division Inspector. They allowed Form I to be opened in the Panamkulam School as an amicable settlement under the express belief that no preparatory class would be opened in this school. A report was submitted by the Central Division Inspector on this subject a reading of which will be of interest to the House.

"I visited both the schools and tried to bring about an amicable settlement, but it has produced no effect. The Manager, D. M. S., Panamkulam, has raised his arguments in favour of his Preparatory class. The first point is that, if there is no preparatory class, his secondary classes will have no strength. The Secondary classes can expect strength from the neighbouring schools as none of them has secondary section. The inconvenience referred to is only imaginary as there is a road to Moorkanad. There is some truth in the contention that the pupils of the D. M. S. if they continue will have to pay admission fees in Moorkanad and again in D. M. S., Panamkulam while they will have to pay no admission fees at all if they continue in the same school. In this case I would suggest that the pupils of the D, M. S. may be exempted from the payment of admission fee.

"The loss of Q'ran study is a silly argument. Till now the Muslim pupils were having Q'ran study though they were in the Moorkanad Preparatory class. The contention has no value as there is only one Muslim pupil in the Preparatory class of D. M. S. this year.

"Although there are eight Primary Schools, most of the pupils do not continue for want of money. Further the given fact is that both the schools together has only a strength of 36 only—20 in the D. M. S. and 16 in Moorkanad. That there is unhealthy competition is evident from the fact that I found pupils of the Preparatory class in D. M. S. passing by the Moorkanad school on their way back home.

"For these reasons I would suggest that either the Preparatory class of D. M. S. Panamkulam must be closed or Preparatory class of Moorkanad must be exempted from the rule regarding minimum strength."

The Director has ordered that the Preparatory class should not have been continued at Panamkulam against orders already passed. The Inspector will report at once if the Manager has complied with orders failing which the recognition of the school will be withdrawn. So these are the situations and this is also made out by a good and long enquiry by the Central Division Inspector and the Director of Public Instruction. But the Managr is still persisting in continuing this class even though the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Department has ordered that this class should not be continued. He is still persistent in continuing the class. So I bring to the notice of the House this attitude of the Manager in not obeying the orders of the Department. They simply wink at it; and Department is not taking prompt action.

Now the strength of this school is only 20 or 16 for the Preparatory class, and when they write for grant, it is suspended. How long is a Manager to continue like this? He has to pay the salary of the teachers from his own pocket. At the most he can only pay from his pocket for one month or two. This delay in getting the salary of the teachers is due to the unhealthy competition between the two Managers. Hence it is the poor teachers who suffer very much by this. Now this hardship and inconvenience is keenly felt by the Moorkanad school. I strongly recommend to the Government that immediate action should be taken upon this matter by punishing this Panamkulam Manager thereby bringing proper justice both to the Department and to the Manager and also peace to the country. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know whether the order has been complied with?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Well, I have issued the order. That is dated 22nd July 1930. I have no up-to-date information. I think the Member for Urakam will enlighten us.

Motion No. 19.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs.1,500 for lump sum for additional divisions of classes by Re.1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I have also tabled a cut motion and mine is in the nature of a counter case. I think it is better in the fitness of things that we discuss the two together. It is motion No. 19.

The object of my tabling the motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of giving recognition for the Preparatory class in the Panamkulam school. Now my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Kattur wants to punish the Manager for conducting a particular class. What I want is that the Government should give him recognition for conducting that class. I shall at once state all the relevant facts in detail. The Panamkulam school, probably you may know, is near the toll gate at Karuvannur on the northern side of the river. Moorkanad school is on the southern side of the bridge. The distance will be nearly two miles.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is not two miles. It is only a little more than one mile.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I have not visited the Moorkanad school personally. The Director of Public Instruction has visited both the schools and when he says that the distance is only a little more than one mile we shall take that as the more correct one. But you must understand that there is a river intervening.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There is a bridge also.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—True. I may also bring to the notice of the House that this part of the country is occasionally visited by high floods during winter and we used to hear of great havocs done by it. Big schemes are also under contemplation to alleviate the distress caused by the floods. I say all these to make the House understand that it is very difficult for the students on this side of the river to go to the Moorkanad school for two months in the year. Even if you cross the bridge you have to go through water to the Moorkanad school because it is on a lower level. At any rate for some part of the year considerable difficulty is felt.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There is a good road.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—It will be under water and very difficult for the tender boys to cross. So what happened was this. The Panamkulam D. M. S. was conducting a vernacular school and in the beginning of this year 1105 they applied to the Director of Public Instruction to give them permission to conduct the Lower Secondary School and also to open a Preparatory class from the beginning of the next academic year. The request was on 7th Chingam 1105. The reply given by the Director of Public Instruction was that the raising of the standard to the Lower Secondary would be considered when a suitable building was put up. So the only objection was the absence of suitable buildings.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The opening of the Preparatory class was not mentioned, and the request was for raising the standard to the Lower Secondary, and the reply given was that it would be considered after suitable buildings were put up.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My submission is that the request was for both and the reply that implies both. We will go a little further and I am sure I will be able to convince this House that it does that.

The next communication sent by the Manager was on 24th Vrischigam 1105. He reported that the construction of the building had begun and that sanction may be given for opening the Preparatory class and also Form 1. He spent about

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rs. 1,500 for the building. The plan of the building was approved by the Inspector of Schools. The Manager was further requested to report if he is prepared to provide adequate accommodation and to appoint sufficient staff for the Lower Secondary School. He hastened the construction and reported again in Makaram that he was prepared to appoint the necessary staff and that the building also was nearing completion. It was all smooth sailing till now. Then comes the following curious reply that "even the primary classes of the school are miserably accommodated. The Manager is requested to provide decent accommodation to the existing classes. It is only after providing that the opening of Form I and Preparatory Class need be thought of by the Manager." At any rate this will show that the request was throughout for both Preparatory Class and Form I. Originally there was no objection at all. There should be sufficient accommodation and the Manager must be ready to appoint the necessary staff. This was agreed to. Some under current seems to have begun to work now and we see the Director taking objection even to the existing accommodation. The Manager at once removed the grounds of that objection also. The Director visited the school at about the middle of Edavam and gave verbal orders, according to the version of the Manager to open the classes and report. He opened the classes and reported on 20th Edavam 1105. At about the 28th of Edavam he received a reply to the effect that sanction cannot be accorded for opening the Preparatory Class and giving sanction for conducting an Anglo-Vernacular School with lower secondary classes also. In the first place there was no request for an English School.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There was a request pending.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—At any rate there was no request then for that. Some request in 1102 or 1103 was unearthed by the Director and sanction given.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The plain fact was that it was in the Director's file.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—At the time when this request was made there was no request for an English Primary School. The Director has of course ordered not to continue the Preparatory Class and it appears that the Manager is conducting the class. I do not know whether he is actually conducting it to-day. He has preferred an appeal to the Diwan against the order of the Director of Public Instruction and the latter has allowed him to continue the school pending appeal. It was on the strength of the Diwan's verbal order, I think, that the school is being conducted with the Preparatory Class.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Director has no objection to continue the school.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Now these are the facts. That is the history of this institution, Now we have to consider whether sanction should be given for a Preparatory Class. The only reason given by the Director against the giving of sanction is that there will be unhealthy competition between Panamkulam and Moorkanad schools. Let us see how far this is true. The two neighbouring High Schools are Irinjalakkuda and Cherpu which are 5 and 3 miles away respectively from Panamkulam School. I understand that there are eight primary schools which will act as feeders to these schools. These eight primary schools will be able to supply the necessary strength. What I want to bring to the notice of the House is that I do not object to the giving of sanction to run the secondary classes in the Murkanad School—I have no objection for that. You can have it. At any rate the school in my coustituency that is the Panamkulam School does not stand in your way of getting recognition for the First Form. I shall state my difficulties. The Preparatory Class is intended to make the boys fit for English education in the First Form. So long as we are given permission to conduct a secondary school sanction should also be given for running the Preparatory Class. Otherwise it will work great hardship. I shall take a parallel case. Suppose you abolish the Intermediate Classes in the Ernakulam College and ask the boys who pass the School Final Examination to go to Trichur and join the St. Thomas College for their Intermediate course and then come back to Ernakulam for their B. A. courses, what amount of hardship and inconvenience will it cause to the student public. The same will be the case of the Panamkulam School students. Besides, what the Manager of the Panamkulam School is asking for is not the grant but only recognition. What I therefore bring to the notice of the House is that it is only in the fitness of things that both the schools should be given recognition and no school, if it has not got the sufficient strength should be given grant. If they are so philanthropically minded they can pay the teachers from their own pockets and then the poor teachers will not be affected. This is my position.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, we have heard two speeches representing two schools which happen to be in their respective constituencies. Therefore, it must be construed as advocating their wants in this House. I happened to be approached by both the parties. Even though I can deal with two

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

mistresses, the problems involved are too much for me. Another remark that I would bring to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction is that he is between the devil and the deep sea. There is no escape. This is the result of beeing too good-natured by saying 'yes' to every-body.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The trouble is I don't say 'yes'.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The difficulty of saying "no" as some of us feel unfortunately is very difficult indeed. It is very difficult to name both these schools. So I shall call them A. and B. School A has classes up to the 4th standard and it has also got the preparatory class. School B applies for a lower secondary class along with the preparatory class. The Director of Public Instruction makes a remark that provided accommodation is forthcoming—necessary accommodation is forthcoming—the question of recognition will be considered.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Now the point is that the request is only for a Lower Secondary school.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Yes, it is for a Lower Secondary school. Now if you go to a hotel and ask the hotel-keeper what is the charge for a meal he will say it is six annas per meal. Then you go and take your meals. Afterwards when you go and pay him the six annas he asks you what about the price of leaf on which you took your meals. "I only said six annas for the food. Did you pay for the leaf ? You have to pay half an anna more for the leaf". Now this is just like that.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is not a good parallel.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Similarly this manager might have misunderstood. I do not say either that he is right or he is wrong. So when the Director said that the question of a Lower Secondary school would be considered when sufficient accommodation and staff were ready, the manager might have thought that the Preparatory class was implied in it.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—95 per cent of our Secondary schools have no Preparatory class.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Even granting that it is otherwise, the Director will find it very difficult. There was a proposition put forward by this House some time ago that, if there is one school already in existence, the starting of another school should not be prejudicial to the interests of the school already existing. The starting of B should not be prejudicial to the interests of A. That is a proposition we will allow. There is a difference of opinion with regard to the interpretation attached to the promise. It will be unjust according to one interpretation and it will be

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

really a pitiable thing if recognition is not granted to the Preparatory class of this school. You have given them recognition up to the fourth class, and so by not giving recognition to the Preparatory class, you are indirectly asking their boys to go to another school for one year and then to come back again to join the First Form. Therefore, that is the reason why I said that the Director is between the devil and the deep sea. He finds it very difficult to turn one way or the other and since he has got himself into all these troubles he must himself try to get out of them. I find it very difficult for an impartial man to give any advice in a matter like this. You have yourself got into the difficulty and you must get yourself out of it some way or other. That is the position. As I said, the best way for the solution is, if there are Lower Secondary classes in a school I see no reason why a prepratory class may not be supplied to that school also.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—They are mostly English schools which do not require a preparatory class.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—In several of these English schools there are Preparatory classes. The greater number of Preparatory classes are attached to English schools.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Then this school may also be added on to that.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I support the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Member for Kattur, and in doing so I had the occasion of perusing some of the papers addressed to the Moorkanad school and also some of the papers addressed to the Panamkulam school. I find that the Moorkanad school, which was the school which had the Preparatory class earlier, had also made the request for allowing them to open First Form in the beginning of this year. So, as far as the opening of the Prepratory class is concerned, their claim, that is the claim of the Moorkanad school, was on a better footing than that of the Panamkulam school. In reply to that request of the Moorkanad school I find an order given by the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that the Moorkanad school will not be allowed to open form I this year. That is, first form need not be opened at the reopening in 1105. This is an order addressed to the manager of the Moorkanad school. Their other complaint was that, if they were not allowed to open Form I now, then the Preparatory class sought for by the Panamkulam manager should not be allowed to the Panamkulam school. In reply to that so early as 7th May 1930 the Director has given a reply that it has already been ordered that the Preparatory class will not be sanctioned to the Panamkulam

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

school and that the Moorkanad school should not open Form I. Such definite orders have been given to the Moorkanad school, and the authorities in obedience to the order of the Director of Public Instruction refrained from opening First Form and conducted only the preparatory class. Now they are suffering for obeying the order of the Director of Public Instruction. Since they had not the first form opened some of the students of the preparatory class were dragged to the Panamkulam school.

That would be supplied by the Moorkanad school also if the Director of Public Instruction did not stop in their way. Since they were the earlier persons to apply for the preparatory class they should be allowed the preparatory class, and the others should not be given the preparatory class; and on the strength of the Inspector's report definite orders have been passed by the Director of Public Instruction that the Panamkulam manager should not have the preparatory class, and if he presisted, the recognition will be withdrawn. What we have now to see is that the last order of the Director of Public Instruction was given effect to immediately. That solves the whole question. Of course there was the point raised by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur that there will be difficulty as far as the Panamkulam pupils are concerned. They will be reading in the Vernacular section. For the preparatory class they will have to go to Moorkanad. For the first form they could come to Panamkulam. That was the difficulty pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, but that is inevitable. There were two primary schools in existence, one of them was given sanction to open a preparatory class and in strict justice to that they will be ready to have a preparatory class. There was nothing which will stand in the way of their preparatory class being maintained and the full grant being drawn namely, minimum strength 30. If anything will affect the minimum strength that must be avoided, and the only way of avoiding that is not to sanction the opening of the preparatory class in the Panamkulam school.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The matter is pending before the Diwan.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—I wish to say a few words on this motion. With regard to the sanction of the lower secondary school at Panamkulam the Director of Public Instruction was very solicitous even though he was not generally inclined to sanction more Secondary schools since the offer came from a Muslim gentleman to start a Lower Secondary school he thought it desirable that it might be accepted. The Director of Public Instruction had the kindness to refer to the matter in the course

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of an interview which I had with him. At that time this trouble about the preparatory class had not cropped up. From what I heard from the discussion and what I understand from the parties concerned I find that there is going to be a good deal of inconvenience to the Muslim pupils of Panamkulam if the present order of the Director of Public Instruction is enforced. I shall tell the House how that difficulty arises. Two solutions that are suggested now by the several speakers on this side are these: one suggestion is that after passing the 4th class the students of Panamkulam might go to Moorkanad school for their preparatory studies and then come back and join the 1st Form in the Panamkulam school.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What were they doing up to this time?

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—They would continue up to the 4th class and after completing their primary education they stop there since there was no higher classs.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—No boy in Panamkulam went beyond 4th class? The Member must substantiate.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—I quite know my responsibility. I will try to substantiate what I say to this Council. I believe that ought to be the duty of every Member speaking in this House whether on this side or on that side though I have come across several statements which Members have been forced to confess their inability to substantiate in this House. I should also say that Members must have the charity to show courtesy to speakers in this House.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—No want of courtesy.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—Where is then the necessity for the Member to remind me that I should substantiate my statements. Every Member is expected to know his responsibility. When I said that students did not continue their studies in the higher classes after passing the 4th class I never meant to exclude the extreme case of a single student having gone up from the 4th Class to study in the higher classes.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That is the plain meaning.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—That is not the plain meaning. What I want to make the House understand is that very few students continue their studies after passing their fourth standard. This is what I am given to understand by the parties.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What the Member seems to suggest is that the students of Panamkulam did not go beyond the 4th class.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—If the Member has understood my statement in that way, I am forced to correct that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

inference. So the difficulty arises. If there is no higher class there, students as a rule, will not prosecute their studies and they would stop the education. The object of the Director of Public Instruction that Muslim students of the locality should prosecute their studies beyond the primary stage will be defeated if this class is abolished. That is one difficulty. They will not go to Moorkanad and then come back and join the 1st Form. Thus the object of opening the 1st Form at Panamkulam will be defeated by the abolition of this class. The Director must have understood that unless there is a school in a locality affording instruction for all the classes in which students are expected to continue their studies, it is seldom that students, especially Muslim students, go and join a distant school. In the case of Eriyad Muslim Lower Secondary school we have got a sufficient strength now. In the absence of this school it would have been improbable that these students would have gone to the Cranganur High School. Unless the locality has a school affording instruction in the higher classes the chances are that pupils will stop with the highest class which they have in the local school. That was the point which I wanted to emphasise. I never said that there was not one single instance in which they did not continue their studies. My submission is that it is possible for the Director of Public Instruction to allow both the classes to continue giving both these classes recognition but not the grant. Will it not be possible for these 2 classes to exist in view of the prospective strength to be expected from the neighbouring primary schools as my hon'ble frined for Urakam suggested. There are about 8 or 9 feeder schools in the vicinity of this school. It will not be very difficult for these 2 classes both in Moorkanad and in Panamkulam to get sufficient number of students for their preparatory classes from those schools. These 2 classes should be given a chance to show whether they could exist side by side with sufficient strength. My request to the Director of Public Instruction is that he might not enforce the order to abolish the preparatory class but give it a chance to justify itself.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—On a point of information, may I know how may Muslim students are there in the preparatory class.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I think there is only one.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—That is because of the existence of the institution there.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We have listened to the various aspects of the case. I may say at the outset that I am confirmed in my conviction that I have done the right thing.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

after listening to the argument on both sides. I feel like a judge placed between two advocates.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—We heard there was an appellate authority.

Rao Sahib Mr. C Matthai.—I am speaking about myself. All the time I have been feeling like a judge placed between two advocates who advocate their special causes. I will place my position briefly before this House. As the House knows, both these parties approached me many a time, in fact I was being pestered if I may use that word without discourtesy. I hope it will not be interpreted as discourtesy. I may inform the House that at the beginning of the year I have to decide numerous cases of this kind, where local people, managers, contending parties, all having schools of their own, all coming to the Director, and the Director has only about a week or a fortnight to give his decision.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Why don't you allow them all ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That will mean struggle for existence. In commercial matters you can allow free competition. When it comes to schools there is such a thing as morality and stability. We cannot look on and see two schools fighting against each other. We shall be introducing an element of demoralisation. The present case is: Moorkanad school applied three years ago for a preparatory class because there was no preparatory class anywhere there. After mature consideration I sanctioned that. I took the precautionary step of consulting the managers of neighbouring schools among whom was the Panamkulam manager who said that he would welcome a preparatory class at Moorkanad. Two years after that the Panamkulam manager comes with a request for a Lower Secondary School as well as a preparatory class. There is a certain amount of inconvenience in not having a preparatory class in a Lower Secondary School. But then Panamkulam has been managing all these years without a preparatory class. So the mere fact that a preparatory class is not granted does not create a new difficulty. The real point we have got to consider is there is a preparatory class already established at Moorkanad and on the strength of the Government order the manager has appointed a teacher, and he had made every other arrangement for the preparatory class. Before I decided about the preparatory class at Panamkulam what I was anxious to know was whether there was scope for two preparatory classes. The Member for Urakam complained that some of the Director's orders were not definite, they were not clear, and so on. The fact was the Director was deliberating all the time. There was

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

a large number of Malayalam schools all round. He wanted to see whether the number of pupils for preparatory would be sufficient for two classes, one at Moorkanad and the other at Panamkulam. In that case both parties could be satisfied and the Director would be more happy. But he found after careful enquiry after the promotions had been made and after the classes were formed, that there was just sufficient strength for one preparatory class, so that he was in the position of Solomon who had to decide the motherhood of the child. Instead of dividing the preparatory class the Director ordered it should remain undivided at Moorkanad.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What is the total strength?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—About 35 both together. If you sanction a preparatory for Panamkulam this year the strength at Moorkanad will be affected. The teacher of that class will not get his grant. The rule is there must be 30 if he should get his grant. By satisfying the Panamkulam manager you would be doing sheer injustice to Moorkanad. There is a man who has made all his arrangements and appointed a teacher with the consent of the Panamkulam manager. The Member for Muslims just now said that no student went to Moorkanad from Panamkulam and so on. The Panamkulam manager still now thought that a preparatory at Moorkanad would be better than no Preparatory class in the neighbourhood. For the Director it was a clear case. If he gave sanction for the Panamkulam preparatory class that meant the destruction of the preparatory at Moorkanad. That would be sheer injustice. There was another point that was urged—the hardship of the pupils who had to walk all the way from Panamkulam, a distance of one mile. My friend the Chief Engineer tells me that it is only 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Are you sure the preparatory class in one place will satisfactorily satisfy the students in another place?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There has been no preparatory class at Panamkulam all the time. The distance is only 6 furlongs. The preparatory class students are not infants. They have passed 4 classes. They are not likely to be exhausted by walking 6 furlongs. It will do them good. Then there is also this fact—I have not said that for all time there will not be a preparatory class at Panamkulam. I have satisfied myself that this year's conditions did not justify it. If there are more pupils coming and if there should be scope for a preparatory at Panamkulam without injuring the preparatory at Moorkanad the decision would be easy for me. The order

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

passed applies only to this year. I cannot justify the persistent attitude of the Panamkulam manager in regard to the opening of a preparatory class in his school this year.

Deputy President.—Do you want to press this to a division.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—I don't press.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 17.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,060 for Industrial Instruction by Re 1.*

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 18.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,20,028 for Demand XVIII-3 by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I have tabled this motion to press upon the Government the necessity for keeping a certain percentage of posts in the Lower Secondary Department of Secondary Schools reserved for undergraduates who are already in service. From answers given to questions on this subject I have come to understand that many an undergraduate teacher in the Primary Department has been kept in the same grade of pay even for more than 10 years. I speak like this on the strength of answers given to me on certain questions asked, and that has been necessitated by the introduction of graduate teachers into primary classes first, and then when a question of promotion arises the graduate teacher in the primary class is preferred to the undergraduate teacher who has been remaining in the same grade of pay for a great number of years. Because of this undue consideration shown to graduate teachers the legitimate claims of undergraduate teachers already in service used to be overlooked. I don't say that there is not even a single undergraduate teacher who has been done justice. That is not my point. Many an undergraduate teacher suffers from this distinction shown by the Department or the preference shown by the department in the promotion of graduates. Therefore, what I want to request the Government today is to keep a certain percentage, at least 50 per cent of the posts in the Lower Secondary Department, reserved for the persons who are already in service. I am not advocating the cause of undergraduates hereafter to be entertained. Sheer justice to the undergraduates in service requires that some such provision must be made and, therefore, I move this motion.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, the attitude of the Department in this matter is that it does not refuse promotion

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to undergraduates in the primary department. But during recent years it has not been possible to promote a percentage that would have satisfied me, and it was for this reason. In recent years in high schools we have been introducing several new subjects of study. These subjects require qualified graduate teachers. So that when vacancies arise even in the Lower Secondary department of High Schools I had to enlist the services of graduate teachers for the teaching of these special subjects. That period is practically over, and it will be possible for the Department in future to promote a larger percentage of undergraduates into the Lower Secondary Department. I am already taking steps for it. I feel for these undergraduates of long service who are in the primary department and who could not be promoted in such large numbers as I would have myself liked to see. That was not because I did not realise the condition of these undergraduates or denied my sympathy to them. It was simply because the needs of high schools required the entertainment of a large number of graduate teachers. And as I said that period is nearly over and we are taking steps to improve their lot. But then, am I not going to concede the point that the employment of graduates in the primary department is an evil to the pupils.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I never said so.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—You took objection to the appointment of graduates in the primary department. What I hold is, it will serve the interests of our schools if we could man all our schools, even primary schools from the infant class with graduate teachers. That is perhaps expecting too much under present conditions.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—For the pay that you give.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I once pointed out to this House that in Scotland every elementary school is taught by graduate teachers.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan —What is he paid?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Anyway he comes, you see (*Laughter*). The man may be placed in the primary department and you are not doing him any wrong thereby.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—But what is given to him?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—When our finances improve, it will be possible for us to pay our teachers better than we do now, so that I am quite in agreement with the Member in his advocacy of the cause of our undergraduate teachers.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't press.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Motion No. 20.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,04, 638 under Demand XVIII—4 by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—In answer to a question in this House it has been assured that with a strength of 15 girls the 4th Form will be opened in the Girls' Lower Secondary School at Vadakkancheri. That was done in the early part of 1104. Subsequently just before the beginning of the school year 1104 representations were made by the inhabitants of Vadakkancheri and the neighbouring villages requesting the Government to raise the lower secondary school to the High school standard, and they were told that that matter was to lie over for that year. I understood that expression to mean that from considerations of finance the Government did not take up the question of opening of 4th form, and subsequently in interviews which I had with the Departmental Heads as well as the Diwan I was assured and promised that at the beginning of the educational year 1105 the 4th form will be opened. The Director of Public Instruction even went to the length of saying that it has already been sanctioned, and some conditions had been imposed and the Head-mistress of the school had been addressed on the point viz., that this school is to be raised to the high school standard and agriculture is to be one of the subjects to be taught.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—In the girls'school?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—There was some reference to some particular subject. The assurance given by the Member for Education, I took it to be almost a settled fact that this year, from the beginning of this educational year, we will have 4th Form opened in the Lower Secondary School. What we now have there is no 4th Form opened. In the High School for boys as many as 18 girls are reading in the 4th Form without any arrangement being made for the teaching of music and needle-work,that are generally taught in a girls' school. That is a spectacle which the guardians of the girls reading there cannot any more tolerate. With the assurance given by the Government that with 15 they will be prepared to start a high school, now to see 18 girls sitting with boys almost all of them grown up, it is not a spectacle that we will tolerate any more. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to sanction the opening of the 4th form as early as possible even this year, since they will not suffer even in attendance. They had been attending in the high school with some arrangements made for transfer certificate.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is true, Sir, that a petition came for the opening of a High School department in the girls' school and the Government said the matter should lie over. There was no provision for the year when the demand was made. It is also true that there are a good many girls reading in the high school forms of the local Boys' High School. But Government did not commit itself. It did not distinctly say that the class would be opened this year. I said it would be considered and the matter should lie over.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—As for as this year is concerned, is it to lie over?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The difficulty is, when you open a high school you have got to provide accommodation and equipment which means a large initial expenditure. You have to appoint teachers. In fact a girls' high school is a very expensive affair, much more expensive than a boys' high school because girls' pay only half fees. The financial aspect of the matter has therefore to be considered. We have fully developed the Girls' High School Chittur this year.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—That will not answer the needs of Vadakkancheri.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But you should allow Government breathing time. We have not yet fully provided for the Girls' High School at Chittur. When the Government finds that its position would justify the venture of another Girls' High School surely the matter will receive due consideration. I do not think it will be shelved.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Can I get an assurance that it will be opened next year? I got this reply both from the Director of Public Instruction and from the Diwan last year in the Medam session of this Council. I approached both these personalities, and I got this assurance. And I did the foolish thing of spreading the news in my constituency.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Was it a definite assurance on my part that the class would be opened?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I was corrected when I said that agriculture was to be a subject. I went and asked the Head Mistress whether she has got orders to open the 4th Form. She said that there is no such thing. Can I be assured that there will be 4th form in the girls' school? There is not want of accommodation for the present.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There is no accommodation for a High School there. When once you open 4th form you are bound to open the other classes also.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the number of girls?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Eighteen.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I am not sure the number is 18. But it is above 15.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Half a dozen in the 5th form. If there had been a girls' school, there would have been a greater strength. Some of the girls who passed in the 4th form have discontinued their studies. They don't want to sit with boys as their sisters have done.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Let them go to Trichur.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Can I have an assurance? With our 99 lakhs of hoarded surplus shall we be justified in saying that we have no funds for educating our girls? I should like to know whether I can have an assurance. I want this matter to be discussed in the House. I had already an assurance in Vrischigam 1104 that, if we had 15, it will be opened. It is in the printed Proceedings of the House. That is now violated. I again ask.

Deputy President.—We will pass on to the next. The next item is also yours.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't withdraw this. If anybody wants a discussion, it may be had.

Deputy President.—The discussion is all over.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I only wanted to say that on the spur of the moment it is difficult to give an assurance. The question will be sympathetically considered. Short of such an assurance, I may say, I shall place the matter most emphatically before the Government. That is the only thing I can do.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I am not prepared to take the risk. I want to know the sense of the House.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I would like the Member to realise the position of the Government Member. It is not possible for me to give a definite assurance. It will be considered sympathetically.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Are they not allowed to join in the Boys' School there?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—18 are reading in the Boys' High School.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—He wants a High School for Girls.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The present Girls' School may be raised to a High School.

Deputy President.—Is there music in the other school?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—These girls learn music up to 3rd Form.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Can you not introduce music in the Boys' School?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In that taluk is there any Girls' High School?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, at Kunnamkulam.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 21.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,02,638 under Demand XVIII—4 by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Euthasszhan.—There has been opened a school at Chelakkara from the beginning of this school year, a Lower Secondary Girls' School. There is already existing there a Sirkar Lower Secondary Boys' School. The new school was opened by the Catholic Mission at Trichur, and if the principle of having a special school for girls is conceded, the attitude of the Departmental Head in allowing girls to continue in the Lower Secondary classes of the Boys' School was not justifiable, and to a very great extent that has stood in the way of the newly started Girls' School flourishing. I request the Educational Member to see that orders are passed to the effect. Of course he is not prepared to grant recognition to the school. I have been told that recognition has been promised to that Mission school.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Recognition has been given.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Then I think in the Education Code in Article 36 it is said that it is only with the special permission of the Departmental Head that girls should be admitted into the Boys' School and vice versa.

Here, we find within a furlong distance of the site of the Boys' School a Girls' School, without failing in anything to the Government, perhaps, better managed girls' school, conducted in the neighbourhood. From the stand-point of the girls, it is a better institution, and the attitude of the Government is to allow girls to be continued in the form classes of the boys' school even against Article 36 of the Code, and, therefore, I would urge that necessary steps be taken to remove the girls of the boys' school to the girls' school.

Deputy President.—Suppose they refuse to attend the girls' school.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—There have been no instances. Only then that case must be considered. The Director has the power to send the girls to the girls' school. Article 36 says that.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Deputy President.—If there is a proper school, people will be prepared to send their girls, and if not prepared, what is the objection?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Then there is no special advantage in having a girls' school specially for girls.

Deputy President.—Government may take this advantage.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Code gives discretionary power to the Director to allow girls in the secondary forms of a boys' school and boys in a girls' school.

Deputy President.—Do you want to press that?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Let me hear the Government Member.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Member's main contention is that it is in the interests of girls to study in a girls' school. But what I say is, the parents are better judges than myself as to what is good for their girls.

If they find that the girls' school is a really good institution, by all means they would put their girls in that school. But I do not think it is necessary that the Director should drive all the girls out of the boys' school where they have till now been studying.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is it not a Government school?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The old school is Government. The Government is neutral.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—The subordinates are taking sides.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—If they are taking sides in a wrong way, I will deal with them. But the position of the Department is this: A new girls' school has come into existence in the locality. All these years, there was a Boys' Lower Secondary School which also admitted girls. The mere fact that there is a girls' school will not justify the Director in refusing the continuance of the girls in the boys' school and in sending the girls to the girls' school. Suppose there is a guardian who on grounds of sentiment says "I do not want to send my girl to the girls' school." So, it is for the school to convince the parents. If it is good for the girls to go to the girls' school the parents ought to see it much better than we.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—On a point of information, what would be your position if the other school is under Government management?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I start from the position that Government is neutral.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—What would be your position, Sir?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—If the Government establishes two schools one for boys and one for girls, they would take the girls to the girls' school. Otherwise the Director will exercise his discretion.

Deputy President.—Do you want to press that?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—No, Sir.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn

Motion No 22.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,82,930 for item No. 4 by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—This motion is to draw the attention of the Government to the low salary that is given to Quran teachers. What they are paid now is Rs. 10 per mensem and these teachers are required to pass a test before they are appointed and besides have to teach Quran according to a syllabus that is approved by the Government. Several of these teachers are full-time workers working within school hours, while others who are not working within school hours, are those who have no other avocation for eking their livelihood except the job which they are holding under the Government. I have brought it to the notice of the Government and the Government have admitted that there are no known means of livelihood for these people except the allowance received by them. I respectfully tell this House that they should plead for the cause of these poor people who find it absolutely impossible to get on with the poor salary that is given to them. My request is that the lowest pay that is now given to teachers in Vernacular primary schools should be given to these teachers. In this connection, I may say, that the Arabic specialists in the High Schools and Lower Secondary Schools should also be given the same pay and should be placed on a footing of equality with the other specialists who are paid between 25—50, now that the Government do not make any difference between the several languages that are taught in Secondary Schools. These are the points which I want to bring to the Government in moving this cut motion.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I agree with the Member that Rs. 10 is not a living wage. But we have also got to consider the fact that the Muslim community is the only community for which religious instruction is provided at the cost of Government.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—May I know how many are there?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The number is increasing. Now it may be between 70 and 80. What we do is:—if there is a sufficient number of Muslim pupils in a school, Vernacular or

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Anglo-vernacular and if it is a Primary School, we appoint a Quran teacher; but if it is a Secondary School we appoint an Arabic Pandit as well—so that the Government is extending a special considera tion to the Muslim community in providing religious instruction for them. All other communities provide religious instruction at their own cost. We encourage religious instruction, give facilities, place Sirkar schools at their disposal and so on. But the Muslim community is the only community for which the Government pays for this instruction, so that there would be nothing wrong in the community trying to supplement what the Government gives in the way of salary to these teachers, because other communities pay the entire cost of religious instruction. But the Muslim community enjoys a special privilege of religious instruction being provided by the State to the extent of Rs. 10 a month per teacher. There are two alternatives. Either the Government should increase the salary of the teachers or they may ask their own community to increase their salary. When the Government is doing so much for us, why not we also do a little?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Just on a point of information, are they only teaching Quran, or are they Arabic Pandits also ?

Rao Sahib Mr C. Matthai.—In primary schools, they teach only Quran. When we employ Arabic Pandits in Secondary Schools to teach Arabic as a language I think Government would be prepared to consider their claims and put them on a par with the teachers of other languages. When the Special Finance Committee reported, there was only one Secondary School in which Arabic was taught. Now, Arabic is taught in Cranganur High School as well. I think Government will face that question fairly.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മെംബർ മതസംബന്ധമായ ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നല്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഖുർആൻ ടീച്ചർമാരെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും മാറ്റു യാതൊരു സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ചെയ്യാത്ത ഒരു ആനുകൂല്യമാണ് മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിനു ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഖുർആൻ ടീച്ചർമാർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സിലബസ് പ്രകാരമാണ് പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നതിൽ മതസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഉണ്ടാകാം. അറബിക്കു് അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ എഴുതാനും വായിക്കാനും ആണു് അവർ പ്രധാനമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോടുകൂടി മതസംബന്ധമായ ചില ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ നല്കുകയല്ലാതെ മതോപദേശം മാത്രമല്ല അവരെ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അഥവാ വാദത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അ ദ്ധ്യാത്മികമായ ഉപദേശം മാത്രമെ അവർ നല്കുന്നുള്ളു എന്നു് ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെ ആയാൽത്തന്നെയും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ആനുകൂല്യം മുസ്ലീം സമുദായം അഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. മുസ്ലീം സമുദായം വളരെ അധോഗതിയിലാണിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു തവമ്മെണ്ടും പൊതുജങ്ങളും ഒരുപോലെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണു്. മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾക്കു് പകുതി ഫീസും, സ്റ്റൈപൻഡും, സ്കോളർഷിപ്പും ഒക്കെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുതന്നെ അതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു സഹായം ആണു് ഇതും; എന്നല്ലാതെ ഇതു് മതസംബന്ധമായ ഒരു ആനുകൂല്യമെന്ന എടുത്തുപറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അധികൃതക്കുതന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും മറ്റു പല സംഗതികളിലും തവമ്മെണ്ടു് വളരെ സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവക്കു് ഭക്ഷണം, വസ്ത്രം, സ്ലേറ്റു്, പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ, ധനസഹായം മുതലായവ കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ആ സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് എന്തിനാണു്? ആ സഹായങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ക്ഷേമത്തിന്നായിട്ടു്, രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായിട്ടു്, രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നല്ല കീർത്തിക്കായിട്ടും മാത്രമാണു്. (*Hear, hear*) അല്ലാതെ അതു് പുലയരാദിയായവക്കു് ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു പ്രത്യേകാനുകൂല്യമായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്താൽ മാത്രമേ അവരെ ഉയർത്താൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. പുതുക്കോട്ടയിൽ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അയച്ചു് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സ്കൂളിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഹൈദ്രബാദിലും അങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നു് അവിടത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിലെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പറഞ്ഞതായി അറിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു് ആദ്യമായി മതസംബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നല്കണമെന്നു് ഒരു ബലമായ നിശ്ചയമുണ്ടു്. മുല്ലാമാരുടെ അടുത്തു പഠിക്കാനായി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പറഞ്ഞയക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ കുട്ടികൾക്കു് ലൌകിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു് സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ലൌകീകവും മതപരവുമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നല്കാമെന്നു് വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽ കാര്യബോധമുള്ളവരെല്ലാം തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ സാധാരണ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അയയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. മതപഠനത്തെ മാത്രമാണു് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ മദ്രസാ മുതലായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലേക്കു് കുട്ടികളെ അയയ്ക്കുമായിരുന്നുള്ളു. ലൌകികമായ കാര്യങ്ങളോടുകൂടി അറബി ഭാഷയും പഠിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്കു അയക്കുന്നതു്. ഇസ്ലാംമതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെല്ലാം അറബിഭാഷയിൽ എഴുതപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അറബിഭാഷ പഠിച്ചാൽ മതം സ്വയമായി പഠിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. മുസ്ലീംസമുദായം ഇതര സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ പിന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നിടയായതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാ-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

സ വാഹീനതകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്". അതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻവേ ണ്ടിയാണ്" മുസ്ലീങ്ങളിൽ പ്രമാണപ്പെട്ടവരും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുംകൂടി ആ ലോചിച്ച് മുസ്ലീങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു് ലൌകികവും വൈ ദികവുമായ സൌകര്യത്തിനൊത്ത ഒരു കാര്യപരിപാടി സ്വീക രിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. സാധാരണയായി ർ -ാംക്ലാസ്സുവരെ അറബിക്ക് അക്ഷരങ്ങളും എഴുതാനും വായിക്കാനും ൫-ാം ക്ലാസ്സു മുതൽ ഭാഷയും പഠിപ്പിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. മതസംബന്ധമായ യാതൊന്നും പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇടക്കിടെ താഴെ ക്ലാസ്സുക ളിൽ മതസംബന്ധമായ വല്ല ഉപദേശങ്ങളും നല്കിയേക്കും. മതസംബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമി ല്ലാതായാൽ എല്ലാ മുസ്ലീങ്ങളും തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ സ്കൂളിലയ ക്കാൻ മടിക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അസൌകര്യങ്ങളെ പരിഗണിച്ചാ ണ് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയെ സ്വീകരിച്ച് ഖുർ ആൻ ടീച്ചർമാരെയും അറബിക്ക് മനിഷ്യന്മാരെയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളും സന്തോഷിക്കയും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ അഭി നന്ദിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനേയും പ്രത്യേകം തിരിയ്ക്കുമ്പോഴും ഒരു സമുദായാനുകൂല്യമാണു് അതെന്നു പറയാ മെന്നല്ലാതെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അതു് രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനുതകുന്ന ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയെന്നല്ലാതെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു സമുദായത്തെ സഹാ യിക്കയാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ തരമില്ല. രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തെ കരുതി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഒരു ധർമ്മമാണതു്

മതസംബന്ധമായ ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നല്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടാ ണ് ഇവരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്ന തുച്ഛ മായ തുക പോരാത്തതാണെങ്കിൽ ബാക്കി സമുദായം വഹിക്കണ മെന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിൽ വല്ല യുക്തിയും ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ലൌകിക പഠനത്തിന്റെ സ ഹായത്തോടുകൂടി വൈദിക പഠനവും നല്ലാമെന്ന തത്വം ഗവ മ്മെണ്ടു സ്വീകരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു് തങ്ങളുടെ കീഴിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന സാധു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിലുംകൂടി ദൃഷ്ടിപതിക്കാതെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സമാധാനങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു് അവ രെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. പത്തു രൂപാകൊണ്ടു് ഒരാളിനു എങ്ങനെ ജീവിക്കാൻ കഴിയും? ഈ സംഗതി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വള രെ ഗാഢമായി പര്യാലോചിച്ചു ഉടനെതന്നെ സാധു അദ്ധ്യാപ കന്മാരുടെ രക്ഷക്കായും മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കാ യും മറ്റുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കുള്ള സമ്പളം അതാതു തരത്തിനു തസരിച്ചു് ഖർആൻ ടീച്ചർമാർക്കും അറബിക്ക് ടീച്ചർമാർക്കും കൊടു ക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേ പത്തെ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I rise to make a few observations on this motion. From the point of view of a non-Muslim it is true that the Muslim community forms a minority community and an infinitesimally small community, and it behoves the Government to go out of their way to do something to these communities morally and intellectually. Apart from that, the other communities are also interested in giving a good education to the Muslims because I say the greater the education, the less the communal trouble that might be expected between the Muslims and non-Muslims. I do not make these observations in any offensive sense, but I have found out that it is only by education that we would be able to make them realise the duties of citizenship. Apart from their duties as a community or as a religious body, if you want to reach the Muhammadans' hearts, there is only one method and that is through religion. There is no human being in this world who brings his daily life in close touch with the teaching of his religion, and the better the teaching that is given to him the more cultured and enlightened he becomes and the less orthodox, the less uncultured he shall be. After all, the number of posts would be under 20.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Under 50.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—And what I say is that I quite see the the Government's policy also. But what I say is, if it is possible to spend a little more to give them satisfaction, the Government is showing some favouritism to a minority community. And I don't think anybody in the State is going to question the Government's action. We have done that in relation to the suppressed or depressed classes, whatever it may be called, and I have never heard any word to criticise that. Strictly speaking, without any offence to the Muhammadan members, the Muslims may be included in that, from the educational point of view, because the Government have realised and it is this realisation that prompted them to give them half-free or full free education in schools. Now, it is proved that no Muhammadan will send his boy to the school unless religious instruction is also given. As I understand the Muhammadan Member saying it is your duty to give a capable man who can inculcate Quran instead of teaching fanaticism, and would any one say that a ten rupee man would be able to inculcate the philosophy contained in the Quran? It is impossible, and at the same time, I think, if it is possible to club two or three schools together as you do in the matter of needlework and music, that may be done. If a religious teacher gets Rs. 10 and the masapadi also gets Rs. 10, the little urchins will compare the teachers with the masapadi. So, that is not consistent with the status of a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

religious man to be compared with the masapadi. I quite understand that this is a time when graduates are being employed for Rs. 10—I mean in the Devaswam Department—for counting the number of guns that have been fired. If it is so, you may easily say that a graduate is given only Rs. 10, why do you complain? I speak with great pity and sympathy. But as I said even by spending a little money if you can give them some consolation, and if the Government goes out of its way to favour an infinitesimally small minority communtiy that, from a broad point of view of politics and public policy, is a move in the right direction.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—One information I want. Is the Quran teacher to attend to more than one school?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—As a rule he has only one school. There are a few exceptions however, where there is more than one.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Cannot his jurisdiction be increased?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is impossible.

Deputy President.—Has anybody to say anything on this motion?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I agree with the Members on the other side who have spoken on behalf of the low-paid Quran teacher. I do not think I said that I was not in favour of increasing his wages. But what I said was that there are two ways of doing it. The increase might be from two sides. I said that Rs. 10 is not a living wage for any man. What I said was that Government pays for religious instruction only in the case of Muslims. I did not say it was an undesirable thing. I simply said that as regards the raising of the pay, it might be done in two ways.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—In two ways means?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Either by the Government or by the community. If the community did not find its way, I think it would be the serious duty of the Government to do it. The Member for Trichur compared the Muslim teacher with the masapadi of the school as regards emoluments. I do not think that in the realm of religion such comparisons would hold good. We should not estimate the work of religious men in rupees.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I said, little boys.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—If you look at religious teachers in other communities, for example the Vydeecs of the Hindu community. I do not think the Hindu community looks down upon their Vydeecs by reason of their low income. They are really to be admired for that. So also in the Christian

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

community, there are priests whose income is very low. That is no reason why we should look down upon them. They should on the other hand rise in our estimation.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What is the up-shot?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I support the main point that the remuneration should be increased, and if there is no other way Government should do it. We need not seriouly dispute that, and there would be no reluctance on the part of the Government.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—How many teachers are there?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The number is increasing. There are between 70 and 80 now. Every year, we have about half-a-dozen Quran teachers appointed afresh. I quite admit, it is a means of bringing pupils into the schools. The Member for Cranganur said that these Quran teachers are teaching Arabic also. We do not admit the advisability of teaching Arabic as a language to the children of primary classes. From the point of view of Government it is pure religious instruction. We do not teach Classical Languages to young children in primary schools. I may tell the House that I had a discussion on the subject with the Educational Officers from Hyderabad. They were quite against the teaching of Arabic in primary schools. So that there is no force in the argument that along with religious teaching they also teach a new language.

Deputy President.—Do you want to divide the House?

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I shall make my position clear.

Deputy President.—You want to know the Government position. That you have heard. What is the use of spending any more time on it?

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—I am sorry that I have to take up the valuable time of this House when it has very little to spare. In reply to my question the Government have said that the elements of the Arabic language have to be taught by these Quran teachers in schools. With regard to the desirability of the method of teaching Arabic, the syllabus only provides for teaching very elementary and easy things in the 3rd and forth classes just as English is taught in Anglo vernacular schools. With regard to the observation of the educational Member of Hyderabad, he was pleading for the substitution of Urdu for Arabic. Then the difficulty is not solved as far as we are concerned. Urdu is as much foreign to us as Arabic. He did not say that Arabic should not be taught. He says that Urdu might be taught with greater advantage. He can say so keeping Hyderabad in view where Urdu is the mother tongue

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of the boys. So, my request is that the Government will be pleased to consider the hard lot of the Quran teachers sympathetically, and that at an early date. These teachers are practically starving. They are full-time workers as I said, they have passed the tests and like other teachers they are doing their work. To allow them only Rs. 10 would be something very hard. I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 23.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,067 for Primary Education by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—That is with regard to the Quran teachers' syllabus, and, Sir, in view of the interview that I had with the Director of Public Instruction who assured me that it will be put into working shortly, I do not press the motion.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It has already been sanctioned. It has been sanctioned by the Government some time back.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—If it has been sanctioned some time back, what is the delay due to ?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is in the press. It must be printed.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—I withdraw the motion.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 24.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,87,067 for Primary Education by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this cut for calling the attention of the Government to the fact that the Hebrew teacher in a grant-in-aid school is paid less than in a Sirkar school. The difference is this.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—How many ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We have only one teacher, one single teacher. In the Sirkar school, I find Rs. 30 provided, but in the grant-in-aid school, we have got only Rs. 12.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Sirkar school is secondary and the grant-in-aid school is primary.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I admit it. But I would point out to the Hon'ble Member that to teach little children these hard languages is much more difficult than to teach advanced children.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Then we have to revise our existing system.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We have to revise our topsyturvy system. We have to teach that the beginning of wisdom is the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

fear of God. That has been said by a wise man like Solomon and that has not been contradicted by anybody. So, to give these children instruction in these hard languages is very difficult. Another point that I would urge upon the Hon'ble Member is that you have four classes in primary Vernacular schools, and for the Malayalam teaching in the four classes, you have got 4 Malayalam teachers. But in all the four classes, you will find only one single Hebrew teacher to teach all the classes. So, he has the burden of the whole school put on his shoulders and he is the man who is less paid than the Malayalam teachers. It does not stand to argument at all. I am only placing these statements, so that the Government may consider. I had not many occasions to plead for my special constituency or the language of my special constituency and this is the one solitary instance. And what would be the financial burden of the Government. Only Rs. 120. If his pay is doubled, it is a very paltry figure. I hope Government will re-consider their revision and make the necessary provision in this budget itself. Of course, in the budget we don't see it.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There is nothing laid down. The pay is not fixed.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Therefore, in distributing the amount I hope the Government will kindly consider all these. I don't wish to say anything more in the matter. I hope it will receive the attention of the Hon'ble Member with a sympathetic consideration, and I also understand the difficulty. That is all I have to say.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The Government has not laid down the pay. So that Government will consider.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I withdraw.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 25.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 foy Travelling by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—This is to direct the attention of the Government to the travelling allowance to be given to the members of the Muslim Educational Committee. There is a Muslim Educational Committee appointed by the Government which is to advise Government on general matters relating to Muslim education and also to co-operate with the Government in the matter of conducting the Quran teachers' examination. My request is that these members should be given travelling allowance for their attendance at the Committee meetings. It is to bring this matter to the notice of the Government that I have tabled this cut.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The matter will receive consideration.

The motion was withdrawn, with leave.

Motion No. 26.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 900 for service labels by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—This relates to the supply of service labels to the Secretary of the Muslim Educational Committee. He has to meet the expenses of correspondence out of his own pocket according to the present arrangement. This cut is to request Government to supply service labels to the Secretary of the Muslim Education Committee. I don't press if the Government would consider the matter.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 27.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,52,000 for Grants-in-aid by Re. 1.*

The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 28.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for Industrial Education by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, my object in tabling this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of bestowing some more care to hand-spinning in schools. You may know the history of that movement. A resolution was once passed in this Council to make hand-spinning compulsory in schools. But the effect of this has been whittled down to a great extent by Government Proceedings. I know that the Director of Public Instruction is personally very sympathetic towards this movement. We also see that the country as a whole, has taken to it. But it has to be done a little more systematically. That is all I want. This is just the time for Government to do something in the matter. The atmosphere is ripe for it. You see spinning everywhere. But in most cases it is not done either scientifically or systematically. Some of them do not know the elementary principle of it. I saw a boy spinning today and when I asked him what he does with the yarn, he said he did not know. He throws it somewhere. He purchases cotton at 15 annas and 16 annas a pound and after spinning it into yarn he will get only 14 annas or 15 annas per pound. He will be also wasting some cotton. So, there is no margin left. The merchants in Ernakulam are selling cotton at prohibitive rates.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

In Trichur they are selling cotton at 9 annas a pound. If spinning is taught systematically in schools, the students will spread the knowledge among the masses. There is the atmosphere for it, there is the willingness for it, and Sir, you have simply to guide the movement. You tell the boys where they can get the cotton, how to preserve and dispose of the yarn that they make. These are some little things which, if the Government take a little pain will go a great deal to improve the economic condition of the whole country. Since the time is up, I do not say much on the subject.

Mr. A. B. Slem.—On this subject, this is a large subject to us, I ask the Hon'ble Member whether it is difficult for him to get a whole bale of cotton, and give them at cost price. If they do that, you can give cotton at the rate of 5, 5½ or at the most 6 annas a pound. This would mean that some margin will be left as my hon'ble friend said; there would be 13 annas a pound and if the yarn produced out of a pound of cotton is to be sold for 13 annas or one rupee, there will be no profit. There will of course be some Marwadis and they will be selling, and they will get all the profits. If the Government will get down one bale and give it for cash, not on credit, the Government would get the whole cost and Government would have no loss. The only thing is it should have a small fund first and it could be met out of the contingencies.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—As the Members who spoke on the other side have said, the Department is trying to encourage spinning in schools. (*Hear, hear*). And if you judge by the results, you will see that spinning has advanced very satisfactorily in our schools. But Government has not gone to the length of purchasing cotton and selling it. We do not want the Government to trade in that way. The supply could be undertaken by the Co-operative Stores started in schools. And then, as regards the training of teachers in spinning, we had a class at Trichur some time ago under experts, of teachers from all over the State, and they were taught carding, spinning and so on. We are doing all we can within the legitimate sphere of Government. But we are not yet convinced that it would be right on the part of Government to begin trading in cotton.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The children are paying.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—When you buy and distribute, it is trading.

Deputy President.—It is 5 o'clock. I shall put the demand to votes. Not more than one day can be allotted for

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

one demand. I do not think all the other cut motions need be considered.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—All lapse.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Is there such a rule?

Deputy President.—There is. Rule 49.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In one day, one demand must be completed.

Deputy President.—I have only to put the demand to votes.

Demand of Rs. 13,81,678 minus Re. 1 was put and agreed to.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I want a poll, Sir.

The House divided, Ayes 18, Noes 15 and Neutrals 5.

Ayes.

1. Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.
2. Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.
3. Mr. C. Barton Wright.
4. Mr. P. C. Chanchan.
5. Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.
6. Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon
7. Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.
8. Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.
9. Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.
10. Mrs. G. Pavitran.
11. Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.
12. Mr. I. Raman Menon.
13. Mr. Rama Varmha Tampuran.
14. Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.
15. Mr. A. Sankara Menon.
16. Dr. E. A. Veigas.
17. Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.
18. Deputy President.

Noes.

1. Mr. I. E. Ambooken.
2. Mr. A. L. Antony.
3. Mr. A. Eachara Menon.
4. Dr. A. G. Menon.
5. Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.
6. Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.
7. Mr. P. Krishna Menon.
8. Mr. T. K. Nayar.
9. Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
10. Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.
11. Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.
12. Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.
13. Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
14. Dr. A. R. Menon.
15. Mr. A. B. Salem.

Neutrals.

1. Mr. M. A. Chakko.
2. Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

3. Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.
4. Mr. C. J. Mathew.
5. Mr. Thomas Manjuran.

Deputy President.—The demand for education minus Re. 1 is carried.

The following cut motions lapsed under Rule 49:—

29. Mr. P. C. Chanchan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,34,292 for Primary Education—Boys Schools by Re, 1.*
30. Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.— *do.*
31. Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 63,400 for Grants-in-aid by Re. 1.*
32. Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,48,951 for item 6 by Re. 1.*
33. Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,48,951 for Malayalam Schools by Re. 1.*
34. Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,48,951 for Primary Education Girls' Schools (stipends and scholarships) by Re. 1.*
35. Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,000 for Public Examinations by Re 1*
36. Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for sports allowance by Re. 1*
37. Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,066 for Miscellaneous by Rs. 10.*
38. Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,82,900 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1.*
39. *Do.* *do.*
40. Mr. K. Ayyappan.— *do.*
41. A.S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs.13,81,678 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1.*
42. Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.— *do.*
43. Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.— *do.*
44. Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,82,200 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1*

The House rose for the day at 6' past 5 P. M.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,

Secretary to the Council.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly